



CMP GRANTS PROGRAM
Application Guidance

GRANT CYCLE #22
APRIL 2016

The CMP Grants Program is overseen by the Land Commissioner of the Texas General Land Office through the consultation of the Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee. Projects approved by the Land Commissioner will be funded under §306 and §306A of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides funding for publication of this document under a cooperative agreement.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP) is to improve the management of the state's coastal resources and to ensure the long-term ecological and economic productivity of the coast. The CMP is a "networked" program linking the regulations, programs, and expertise of state, federal, and local entities managing various aspects of coastal resources. The CMP focuses on five primary issues of concern to coastal communities: coastal hazards, wetland protection, water quantity and quality, dune protection, and shoreline access. Specifically, the CMP identifies coastal natural resource areas (CNRAs) and identifies uses or activities that may adversely affect those areas, and sets uniform policies to address those effects. (CNRAs are listed and defined in Appendix C of this guidance document.)

The Land Commissioner of the Texas General Land Office (GLO) through the consultation of the Coastal Coordination Advisory Committee (Committee) oversees the implementation of the CMP.

Members	
George P. Bush, Land Commissioner (Chair)	General Land Office
Leslie Savage	Railroad Commission of Texas
Stephen Tatum	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Brian Koch	Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board
Ross Melinchuk	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
Jodi Bechtel	Texas Department of Transportation
TBA	Texas Water Development Board
Pamela "Pam" Plotkin	Texas Sea Grant College Program
George Deshotels	Coastal Resident
Jerry Mohn	Coastal Business Representative
TBA	Agriculture Representative
Dude Payne	Local Elected Official

(See Appendix A for Committee member contact information.)

The Land Commissioner administers the CMP Grants Program, awarding approximately \$1.8 million (90%) of the federal §306/§306A coastal management grant funds received from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to local governments and other entities along the coast. CMP funding supports projects that address environmental problems affecting the coastal zone and promote sustainable economic development. (Types of §306 and §306A projects are identified on pages 2 and 3.)

In the past, §306/§306A coastal management grant funds were used to fund small-scale projects. While the Land Commissioner will continue to fund individual small-scale projects up to \$100,000, the Land Commissioner will also consider funding individual large-scale §306A projects up to \$400,000 for on-the-ground habitat protection/restoration and land acquisition projects.

The Land Commissioner may award up to \$800,000 in CMP funding for large-scale §306A projects and \$1,000,000 in small-scale projects each cycle.

§306	small-scale	\$800,000
§306A*	small-scale	\$200,000
§306A*	large-scale	\$800,000
Approximate Amount Available		\$1,800,000
* The Coastal Zone Management Act limits funding for §306A projects to \$1 million.		

While preferring to fund on-the-ground projects, the Land Commissioner recognizes the need for applied research and technology development to help fulfill the goals of the CMP and other coastal programs (e.g., Galveston Bay Estuary Program (GBEP), Coastal Bend Bays and Estuaries Program (CBBEP), and Coastal Erosion Planning and Response Act Program (CEPRA)). Therefore, the Land Commissioner is interested in funding specific types of research and technical projects with a proactive outreach component and tangible benefit to local, state and federal entities.

The Land Commissioner's priority projects are listed under the Funding Category Section beginning on page 10.

CMP GRANTS

The CMP awards two types of federal funds--Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) §306 administrative funds and CZMA §306A coastal resource improvement funds.

A. Section 306 Administrative Funds

Section 306 administrative funds may be used to support CMP administration as well as planning, mapping, GIS, and research projects that help implement CMP goals and policies. Information on the goals and policies are listed in Appendix D and are available at [http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=16&ch=501&sch=B&rl=Y](http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=16&ch=501&sch=B&rl=Y).

B. Section 306A Coastal Resource Improvement Funds

Section 306A funds may be used to fund projects meeting one or more of the following objectives:

1. Preservation or restoration of coastal natural resource areas, as defined in the CMP, or restoration and enhancement of shellfish production through the purchase and distribution of cultch material on publicly-owned reef tracts;
2. Redevelopment of deteriorating and underutilized urban waterfronts and ports (under conditions set in “c” below);
3. Provision of access to public beaches and other coastal areas and to coastal waters; and
4. The development of a coordinated process among state agencies to regulate and issue permits for aquaculture facilities within the coastal zone boundary.

The use of §306A funds is limited to:

- a. The acquisition of fee simple or other interest in land (e.g., purchasing an easement for a public right-of-way to the beach or purchasing an ecologically important area to preserve);
- b. Low-cost construction projects consistent with the purposes of CZMA §306A, including paths, walkways, fences, parks, and the rehabilitation of historic buildings and structures;
- c. The rehabilitation or acquisition of piers for public use, including compatible commercial activity and the removal or replacement of pilings where such action will provide increased recreational use of urban waterfront areas;
- d. Engineering designs, specifications, and other appropriate reports related to the above; and
- e. Educational, interpretive, and other management costs.

Approximately 10% of §306/§306A funding is retained to administer the program. In previous grant cycles, CMP has funded 550 §306/§306A projects totaling over \$39.19 million. The Land Commissioner looks forward to approving approximately \$1.8 million in CMP funding to coastal projects during the 22nd cycle.

FEDERAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

The grant guidance has been written to meet the requirements of the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Office for Coastal Management (OCM), and to improve the application process. OCM's §306A Guidance establishes the eligibility requirements for funding §306A projects. The grant guidance also reflects the Land Commissioner's policies and other federal and state requirements imposed by law, regulation, and guidance. The funds awarded by the Land Commissioner are federal funds for which Texas qualifies by having a federally approved CMP.

The following requirements must be satisfied for an applicant to be eligible for funding.

A. Eligible Applicants

The following entities are eligible to receive grants under the CMP.

1. Incorporated cities within the coastal zone boundary
2. County governments within the coastal zone boundary
3. Texas state agencies
4. Texas public colleges/universities
5. Subdivisions of the state with jurisdiction within the coastal zone boundary (e.g., navigation districts, port authorities, river authorities, and soil and water conservation districts)
6. Councils of governments and other regional governmental entities within the coastal zone boundary
7. The Galveston Bay Estuary Program
8. The Coastal Bend Bays and Estuaries Program
9. Nonprofit Organizations*

*Nonprofit organizations applying for funding must be located in Texas and be nominated by one of the eligible entities listed above. A nomination must take the form of a resolution or letter from an official representative of the entity. The nominating entity is not expected to contribute financially or administratively to the management and implementation of the proposed project.

NOTE:

Public entities may contract with nonprofit organizations to conduct §306A projects (excluding land acquisition) on lands that are publicly owned, leased, or otherwise protected through an easement. Leases or easements should be in perpetuity or, at minimum, for 20 years. The project must benefit the public and may not be used to improve private property or other private enterprises. (The Coastal Management Act §306A Guidance of February 1999 is available at <https://coast.noaa.gov/czm/media/guide306a.pdf>.)

B. Consistency with the CMP Goals and Policies

The proposed project must be consistent with the CMP goals and policies to be eligible for funding. The goals and policies are listed in Appendix D and are available at [http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=16&ch=501&sch=B&rl=Y](http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=31&pt=16&ch=501&sch=B&rl=Y).

C. Project Location

The proposed project must be located within the coastal zone boundary. The Texas Legislature established the coastal zone boundary in 1995. A map of the coastal zone boundary is included as Appendix E. A U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:24,000-scale quadrangle map (7.5-minute series) with latitude/longitude coordinates (degrees/minutes/seconds) identifying the project location is required for all projects selected for funding.

D. Public Benefit

The applicant must clearly document and/or explain how the proposed project will provide a public benefit. The §306A Guidance establishes the following eligibility requirements for §306A projects:

1. Section 306A funds shall only be used for projects on lands that are publicly owned, leased, or otherwise protected through an easement.
2. Leases or easements should be in perpetuity. However, a lease or easement must, at a minimum, be for 20 years.
3. Section 306A funds are for public benefit and may not be used to improve private property or other private enterprises.
4. A §306A public access facility must be open to the general public and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
5. In general, user fees should not be charged to access §306A projects.

E. Americans with Disabilities Act

As a general rule, a qualified individual with a disability may not be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity. Section 306A public access projects shall be ADA accessible unless the construction of an ADA accessible structure will damage coastal resources or the absence of the project will result in coastal damage. In these instances, the §306A project shall be ADA accessible to the extent conditions allow. This applies to construction of a new facility and construction of improvements to an existing public access project funded wholly or in part with CMP funds or funds used to match CMP funds. Information on accessibility guidelines and standards is available at <http://www.access-board.gov>.

NOTE:

Upon completion of construction, §306A public access projects will require certification from the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation to ensure consistency with ADA standards.

F. National Flood Insurance Program

Any coastal community listed by the Federal Insurance Administration in its most current National Flood Insurance Program Community Status Book as being a community that is not participating in the Flood Insurance Program will not be eligible for any §306A projects that include the acquisition or construction of buildings in special flood hazard areas shown on Flood Hazard Boundary and Flood Insurance Rate maps.

G. Coastal Barrier Resources Act

Projects proposed for funding under §306A must conform to the requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA). The Act requires federal funds only be used for a project on a coastal barrier designated in the CBRA system if the project is consistent with the three purposes of the Act. The purposes of the Act are to minimize: (1) the loss of human life, (2) wasteful expenditure of federal revenues, and (3) damage to fish, wildlife, and other natural resources. To determine if the project's site is on a designated CBRA unit, Coastal Barrier Resource System maps are available at <http://www.fws.gov/cbra/Maps/index.html>.

H. Endangered Species Act

If a proposed project may have minor and temporary effects on threatened or endangered species or critical habitat as defined by the Endangered Species Act (ESA), NOAA must informally consult with the relevant federal agencies (United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)). The project may require an ESA §7 consultation with the USFWS or NMFS if the proposed project may significantly affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. NOAA will not approve a proposed project that the USFWS or NMFS has determined will adversely and significantly affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat. To request assistance in determining if a project will affect threatened or endangered species or critical habitat, contact the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's Wildlife Habitat Assessment Program at (512) 912-7021.

I. National Environmental Policy Act

Projects that cost more than \$100,000 (in total project cost) or may significantly affect the environment may not be eligible for a categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act. Projects that have a significant negative affect on the environment are not eligible for a categorical exclusion.

NOTE:

Any §306A project over \$100,000 is more likely to require an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

J. Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program

Best management practices (BMPs) that conform to the Texas Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (Texas Coastal NPS Control Program) must be used on §306A project sites. Information on the Texas Coastal NPS Control Program is available at <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/nonpoint-source/mgmt-plan/index.html>.

For construction projects, applicants are highly encouraged to consider the use of pervious or porous paving surfaces as an alternative to conventional impervious pavement (concrete or asphalt) to reduce the amount of runoff leaving a site. Information on alternative methods is available at <http://txcoastalbmp.org/>.

Any references to specific web sites, products, or types of products are for general informational purposes only and do not constitute an endorsement of any product or provider. Users are cautioned to conduct an independent investigation in to the available products and determine the suitability for particular project needs.

K. Environmental Justice

Section 306A projects may not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low-income populations.

L. Section 306A Checklist/Attorney Title Opinions

NOAA requires applicants applying for §306A funds (construction and acquisition projects) to complete and submit a §306A Checklist and Attorney Title Opinion. **These forms are included as part of the application and must be submitted by the application deadline.**

FUNDING POLICIES

A. Management Capacity

Applicants must demonstrate their capacity to manage the grant. Capacity may be demonstrated through the proper management of prior CMP grants or other state or federally funded grants and satisfactory compliance with or administration of permit programs subject to the CMP that would be necessary to carry out the proposed project.

B. Environmental Impacts

Applicants must demonstrate that the proposed project will not cause unacceptable adverse effects to CNRAs. Demonstrating that a project can receive all the appropriate environmental permits does not necessarily satisfy this funding requirement.

C. Public Education/Outreach

Applicants are strongly encouraged to include a proactive public education and/or outreach component that raises the target audience's awareness of coastal resources. For example, applicants submitting research projects are encouraged to include a proactive plan to make information available to interested parties. Applicants submitting projects for construction of public facilities are encouraged to include the distribution of press releases to notify the public of newly constructed public facilities. Applicants including the development of a web site to convey information are encouraged to include a strategy to inform the public of the availability of the web site.

D. Permit Service Center

Early coordination with the Permit Service Center is encouraged. The Permitting Assistance Coordinator is available to assist applicants with the permitting process. Contact information for the Permitting Assistance Coordinator is located on page 22.

E. Matching Funds

Applicants must provide a local or third party match to comply with federal matching requirements. Applicants contributing cash must provide a local match of at least 25% of total project costs. Applicants contributing in-kind services, donations, indirect costs, and/or third party assistance must provide a match of at least 50% of total project costs.

For example, if an applicant is contributing cash for a project that costs a total of \$100,000, the applicant must provide a minimum of \$25,000 (or 25% of the total project cost) in local match.

If, instead of contributing cash, an applicant is contributing in-kind services, donations, indirect costs, and/or third party assistance for a project that costs a total of \$100,000, the applicant must provide a minimum of \$50,000 (or 50% of the total project cost) in local match.

Federal funds, received directly or passed-through by a state agency, cannot be used as match.

Match may be in the form of a "cash" match or an "in-kind" match or a combination thereof. A cash match includes outlays for staff salaries, travel costs, third-party contracts, and purchases of equipment, supplies, and other items that are reasonable and associated with the project.

An in-kind match includes land, equipment, supplies, or other commodities that will be used or purchased by the applicant or donated by a third party for the proposed project.

Land may only be used once as match. If land in a proposed project has been used as match in a previous CMP project or any other federally funded grant, it cannot be used again. To be eligible for use as match for a CMP project, the property must be purchased or the title transferred during the effective CMP contract period.

Applicants budgeting in-kind donations/services must submit letters of commitment from third-party donors with the final application.

Additional match information can be found on page 33.

F. Research Projects

Applicants submitting research projects must demonstrate how the research will address one or more coastal issues and benefit coastal management. Applicants should include a plan to disseminate the research findings to the scientific community and coastal managers. Also, applicants must identify any existing or ongoing research projects or data collection and assessment relevant to the proposed project. If data exists, applicants must evaluate and assess the relevance of the existing data, provide a detailed summary of the data, and describe how the project will contribute to rather than duplicate the existing data. All raw data produced as a result of CMP funding must be submitted to the GLO as a project deliverable along with a detailed project methodology.

Special consideration will be given to long-term research projects that include a publicly accessible storage plan for raw data and associated metadata. Additionally, special consideration will be given to research projects that propose the collection of data in accordance with the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP). Additional information concerning NELAP is available at <http://www.nelac-institute.org/>.

G. Permitting/Engineering/Design/Survey Costs

Generally, the Land Commissioner will limit permitting/engineering/design/survey costs up to 10% of total construction costs. Costs from 10%-15% will be considered if supported with a written justification. Costs greater than 15% will be considered only in the case of extenuating circumstances.

H. Tuition Reimbursement

The Land Commissioner will prohibit reimbursement of tuition costs unless reimbursement of tuition is in lieu of salaries and/or wages earned by a student working directly on the project.

The amount paid in tuition must not exceed the amount a student would have earned if paid a student wage by the grant.

I. Indirect Costs

The Land Commissioner will prohibit reimbursement of indirect costs. Indirect costs may only be used as local or third-party match. **If using indirect costs as match, the application must include any negotiated indirect cost rate agreement the applicant and/or third-party has with its cognizant federal agency and must specifically identify the applicable negotiated indirect cost rate that would be used.** Indirect cost rates may only be based on Modified Total Direct Costs (MTDC) as identified in the applicant or third-party's respective negotiated agreement, or on MTDC as defined in 2 CFR Part 200.

The Land Commissioner may prohibit reimbursement of administrative costs.

J. Fringe Benefit Costs

The Land Commissioner will limit fringe benefit costs to no more than 35% of salaries and/or wages.

K. Funding Categories

A proposed project must address at least one of the following funding categories and at least one of the more specific project ideas. The funding categories and project ideas are not listed in order of preference.

1. Coastal Natural Hazards Response

Coastal natural hazards are events or conditions such as storms, erosion, and flooding that affect private and public property and lives. Although arising from natural conditions, hazards may be exacerbated by human-induced impacts such as development. This funding category addresses the following goals of the CMP:

“to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance the diversity, quality, quantity, functions, and values of coastal natural resource areas,”

“to minimize loss of human life and property due to the impairment and loss of protective features of CNRAs,”

“to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting coastal natural resources areas more effective by employing the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable information and scientific data available and by developing, distributing for public comment, and maintaining a coordinated, publicly accessible geographic information system of maps of the coastal zone and coastal natural resource areas at the earliest possible date, ” and

“to educate the public about the principal coastal problems of state concern and technology available for the protection and improved management of coastal natural resource areas.”

CMP policies that may apply to projects listed below: §501.23 – Development in Critical Areas; §501.26 – Construction in the Beach/Dune System; §501.27 – Development in Coastal Hazard Areas; and §501.28 – Development within Coastal Barrier Resource System.

Priorities for funding under this category include projects addressing:

- ★ Restoration of sand dunes on public beaches
- ★ Professional services for Gulf and bay beach nourishment projects, including geophysics, geotechnical borings, sand source investigation, physical properties analysis of sand samples, concise reporting, and development of permit applications
- ★ Development and enhancement of local hazard mitigation plans and decision-support tools
- ★ Regional or jurisdictional strategic planning for shoreline protection, restoration, and/or enhancement projects
- ★ Community risk and vulnerability assessments and studies on the impacts of coastal hazards and sea level rise on ecosystems, economies and communities
- ★ Targeted public education and outreach efforts related to natural hazard response for coastal communities
- ★ Mapping and modeling impacts of hazards on the environment, including updating subsidence mapping and monitoring and improving topographic and bathymetric models
- ★ Acquisition, storage, and distribution of up-to-date LIDAR data and digital aerial photography of Gulf and bay shorelines, including inlets

Additional projects to be funded under this funding category may address:

- ★ Acquisition of property/conservation easements for open space to provide protection from coastal hazards
- ★ Restoration of sand dunes, coastal floodplains, wetlands, and estuaries to prevent erosion and provide protection from coastal hazards
- ★ Analyses of the economic and environmental impacts of coastal hazards
- ★ Evaluation of storm impacts and protection provided by erosion response projects
- ★ Development of web-accessible database and user interfaces to disseminate physical, chemical, biological, socio-economic, and/or modeled data available on natural hazard response in the coastal zone

NOTES:

- ★ Hard structures for erosion response are generally prohibited unless associated with a living shoreline or similar project.
- ★ Mandatory or compensatory mitigation projects for recent or pending habitat losses resulting from the actions of agencies, organizations, companies or individuals are prohibited.
- ★ Projects that result in an improvement to private property are prohibited.
- ★ NOAA defines private property to include property owned by nonprofit organizations.

2. Critical Areas Enhancement

Critical areas are defined in the Coastal Coordination Act as coastal wetlands, submerged aquatic vegetation, oyster reefs, tidal sand and mud flats, and hard substrate reefs. These resources are widely recognized as being of great value, yet are susceptible to many threats and continue to be destroyed and degraded. This funding category addresses the following goals of the CMP:

“to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance the diversity, quality, quantity, functions, and values of coastal natural resource areas,”

“to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting coastal natural resource areas more effective by employing the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable information and scientific data available and by developing, distributing for public comment, and maintaining a coordinated, publicly accessible geographic information system of maps of the coastal zone and coastal natural resource areas at the earliest possible date,” and

“to educate the public about the principal coastal problems of state concern and technology available for the protection and improved management of coastal natural resource areas.”

CMP policies that may apply to projects listed below: §501.23 – Development in Critical Areas; §501.24 – Construction on Submerged Lands; §501.25 – Dredging and Dredged Material Placement; §501.26 – Construction in the Beach/Dune System; §501.27 – Development in Coastal Hazard Areas; and §501.28 – Development within Coastal Barrier Resource System.

Priorities for funding under this category include projects addressing:

- ★ Restoration and shoreline protection through the application and construction of living shorelines
- ★ Protection, enhancement, and restoration of degraded coastal wetlands and other critical coastal areas through mechanisms such as expanded land-use planning, assessment and evaluation of mitigation banking, and conservation easements
- ★ Beneficial use of dredged material in critical areas enhancement
- ★ Wetlands research and monitoring of sedimentation, ecology, ecosystem services, and hydrology
- ★ Quantifying functions, values, trends, and threats to critical areas (e.g. coastal wetlands, tidal sands and mud flats, submerged aquatic vegetation, oyster reefs, and hard substrate reefs), including Gulf beaches, dunes and coastal shore areas
- ★ Monitoring, mapping, and conducting inventories of beach, dune, and habitat restoration and protection projects to determine performance/function over time

Additional projects to be funded under this funding category may address:

- ★ Eradication, reduction, and prevention of invasive species

- ★ Research (or summary of existing studies) identifying habitat and ecological needs of declining, threatened, or endangered species in the coastal zone and critical coastal resources
- ★ Development/implementation of protocols to conduct cost/benefit analysis of land acquisition, habitat restoration, and natural resource projects
- ★ Development of web-accessible database and user interfaces to disseminate physical, chemical, biological, socio-economic, and/or modeled data available for critical areas in the coastal zone
- ★ Targeted public education and outreach efforts related to CNRAs and other adjacent coastal resources
- ★ Development of regional sediment management plans to identify potential restoration sites in the vicinity of navigation projects where beneficial use of dredged material may be utilized for critical areas enhancement

NOTES:

The Land Commissioner will give preference to projects that protect/restore/create/acquire CNRAs and may include other adjacent coastal resources that have significant conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, or aesthetic values and are threatened by conversion from their natural or recreational state. Examples of adjacent coastal resources include, but are not limited to, bottomland hardwood forests, scrub oak forests, and migratory bird fallout areas.

Additional value may be given to habitat protection/restoration projects that include the following information with the application: detailed design and/or engineering drawings; all necessary state and federal permits; documentation of multiple project partnerships; and an environmental assessment.

Information on constructed wetlands can be found at <http://www.itrcweb.org> or <http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/pdf/constructed.pdf>.

3. Public Access

Texas has one of the strongest set of laws in the nation protecting public access to the beach. However, increased shoreline development creates challenges in providing public shoreline access. Further, there is no mechanism to ensure public access to Texas's extensive bayshores. This funding category addresses the following goals of the CMP:

“to ensure and enhance planned public access to and enjoyment of the coastal zone in a manner that is compatible with private property rights and other uses of the coastal zone,”

“to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting coastal natural resource areas more effective by employing the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable information and scientific data available and by developing, distributing for public comment, and maintaining a coordinated, publicly accessible geographic information system of maps of the coastal zone and coastal natural resource areas at the earliest possible date,” and

“to educate the public about the principal coastal problems of state concern and technology available for the protection and improved management of coastal natural resource areas.”

CMP policies that may apply to projects listed below: §501.23 – Development in Critical Areas; §501.24 – Construction on Submerged Lands; §501.26 – Construction in the Beach/Dune System; §501.27 – Development in Coastal Hazard Areas; and §501.28 – Development within Coastal Barrier Resource System.

Priorities for funding under this category include:

- ★ Construction/renovation of public access points to enhance access for persons with disabilities
- ★ Comprehensive public access planning
- ★ Low-cost construction/renovation projects to enhance public access to coastal resources (e.g., dune walkovers, trails, and other structures that provide public access and protect coastal resources)
- ★ Land acquisition projects that increase/provide public access to coastal bays/beaches

Additional projects to be funded under this funding category may address:

- ★ Studies identifying hazards and environmental change impacts on public access
- ★ Aerial photography and/or surveys to gather socio-economic data and determine status and trends of public use in coastal areas (e.g., spending, location preferences, user activities, and visitation trends)
- ★ Development of a web-accessible database and user interfaces to disseminate physical, biological, socio-economic, and/or modeled data available on shoreline access in the coastal zone
- ★ Targeted public educational and outreach efforts related to public access (e.g., Texas Open Beaches Act requirements and awareness of beach and bay public access points)

NOTES:

The Land Commissioner will give preference to projects that target previously underserved populations. Additional value may be given to land acquisition projects that include the following information with the application: letter of intent; documentation of contract negotiations; and/or documentation that earnest money has been deposited to secure the property.

4. Water Sediment Quantity and Quality Improvements

Water quality data in the coastal zone indicate that pollution problems remain. With the ever-increasing population and development pressures on the coast, it is imperative that coastal water quality be improved. The Texas Coastal NPS Control Program was conditionally approved in July 2003. The Land Commissioner is particularly interested in funding projects that advance

existing state nonpoint source pollution control programs and support full program certification. This funding category addresses the following goals of the CMP:

“to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance the diversity, quality, quantity, functions, and values of coastal natural resources,”

“to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting coastal natural resource areas more effective by employing the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable information and scientific data available and by developing, distributing for public comment, and maintaining a coordinated, publicly accessible geographic information system of maps of the coastal zone and coastal natural resource areas at the earliest possible date,” and

“to educate the public about the principal coastal problems of state concern and technology available for the protection and improved management of coastal natural resource areas.”

CMP policy that may apply to projects listed below: §501.22 – Nonpoint Source Pollution.

Priorities for funding under this category include projects addressing:

- ★ Development or implementation of watershed restoration plans/strategies, that incorporate BMPs, to control nonpoint source pollution beyond the requirements of Section 26.177 of the Texas Water Code
- ★ Construction/restoration/enhancement of wetlands, coastal floodplains, estuaries, and other coastal resources to improve water quality or hydrology
- ★ Implementation of BMPs or innovative techniques to address eutrophication, nonpoint source pollution, point source pollution, and/or contaminant control
- ★ Studies to examine factors contributing to harmful algae blooms or potential impacts to estuarine systems as a result of pH changes
- ★ Low Impact Development pilot or demonstration projects to promote BMPs and innovative stormwater management

Additional projects to be funded under this funding category may address:

- ★ Land cover/land use analysis (e.g., determining percentage of impervious coverage, habitat fragmentation, and/or development patterns)
- ★ Evaluation of changes, including nutrient and sediment loading, in water quality and their implications for coastal zone management
- ★ Development of a web-accessible database and user interfaces to disseminate physical, chemical, biological, socio-economic, and/or modeled data available on water/sediment quantity and quality in the coastal zone
- ★ Targeted public educational and outreach efforts related to water/sediment quantity and quality improvements

NOTES:

Demonstration projects must be located on lands that are publicly owned or otherwise protected through a lease or conservation easement held by a public entity. Information on approved management measures under the Texas Coastal NPS Control Program can be found at <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/nonpoint-source/mgmt-plan/index.html>.

5. Waterfront Revitalization and Ecotourism Development

The Texas coast and coastal natural resources are valuable assets that help fuel the economic engine of the state. Many small communities on the Texas coast once had vibrant economies based on industries that have failed, and are attempting to revive their economies through waterfront revitalization or the redevelopment of previously used lands. In many areas, the revitalization effort is focused on ecotourism development, a growing industry in Texas. Ecotourism and other industries dependent upon waterfront access and coastal resources are a priority for waterfront revitalization. This funding category addresses the following goals of the CMP:

“to ensure sound management of all coastal resources by allowing for compatible economic development and multiple human uses of the coastal zone,”

“to balance the benefits from economic development and multiple human uses of the coastal zone, the benefits from protecting, preserving, restoring, and enhancing coastal natural resources, the benefits from minimizing loss of human life and property, and the benefits from public access to and enjoyment of the coastal zone,”

“to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting coastal natural resource areas more effective by employing the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable information and scientific data available and by developing, distributing for public comment, and maintaining a coordinated, publicly accessible geographic information system of maps of the coastal zone and coastal natural resource areas at the earliest possible date,” and

“to educate the public about the principal coastal problems of state concern and technology available for the protection and improved management of coastal natural resource areas.”

CMP policies that may apply to projects listed below: §501.24 – Construction on Submerged Lands and §501.26 – Construction in the Beach/Dune System

Priorities for funding under this category include projects addressing:

- ★ Removal of debris, structures, and derelict vessels from waterfront areas as part of revitalization efforts
- ★ Planning for ecotourism or waterfront redevelopment

Additional projects to be funded under this funding category may address:

- ★ Low-cost construction/renovation of facilities that enhance ecotourism sites (e.g., Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail)
- ★ Development of a web-accessible database and user interfaces to disseminate physical, biological, socio-economic, and/or modeled data available on waterfront revitalization and ecotourism in the coastal zone
- ★ Targeted public educational and outreach efforts related to waterfront revitalization and ecotourism development in the coastal zone

NOTE:

Shoreline stabilization projects are generally prohibited from funding under this program unless associated with a living shoreline or similar project.

6. Permit Streamlining/Assistance, Governmental Coordination & Local Government Planning Assistance

The first steps in improving interagency coordination and cooperation were taken when a uniform set of coastal policies was developed under the CMP. The provision of permitting assistance under the CMP also improves the permitting process for permit applicants in the coastal zone. Local governments, however, may not have the capacity necessary to fully implement a CMP networked authority (e.g., local beach/dune permitting). This funding category addresses the following goals of the CMP:

“to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting coastal natural resource areas efficient by identifying and addressing duplication and conflicts among local, state, and federal regulatory and other programs for the management of coastal natural resources areas,”

“to make coastal management processes visible, coherent, accessible, and accountable to the people of Texas by providing for public participation in the ongoing development and implementation of the Texas CMP”

“to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting coastal natural resources areas more effective by employing the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable information and scientific data available and by developing, distributing for public comment, and maintaining a coordinated, publicly accessible geographic information system of maps of the coastal zone and coastal natural resource areas at the earliest possible date,” and

“to educate the public about the principal coastal problems of state concern and technology available for the protection and improved management of coastal natural resource areas.”

Projects that may be funded under this funding category include:

- ★ Community development of comprehensive, land-use and other environmental-related plans for coastal hazards, public access, and economic development
- ★ Development of local program policies, ordinances, etc. to address impacts to CNRAs
- ★ Enhancing coordination and communication between local, state, and federal agencies for emergency management preparedness, training, etc.
- ★ Inventory and assessment of mitigation projects associated with permitting activities in the coastal zone
- ★ Development of web-accessible database and user interfaces to disseminate physical, biological, socio-economic, and/or modeled data available for permit streamlining/assistance and government coordination in the coastal zone
- ★ Targeted public educational and outreach efforts related to permitting, government coordination and local government planning (e.g., permit, emergency management training, etc.)

DEADLINES AND SCHEDULE

Pre-proposals and final applications must be submitted electronically to be considered for funding. The pre-proposal/final application is available at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/coast/grant-projects/funding/>.

Pre-proposals must be received electronically by:

**5:00 p.m.
June 15, 2016**

Submission of the pre-proposal is optional; however, strongly encouraged for first-time and/or inexperienced applicants who are unfamiliar with the CMP application process, applicants who have an idea for a new and/or innovative project, or applicants who are uncertain if a project is eligible under this grant program. Applicants must submit pre-proposals by the deadline to receive written comments.

For more information on the pre-proposal process, please see page 23.

Final applications must be received electronically by:

**5:00 p.m.
September 21, 2016**

Facsimiles and hard copies of pre-proposals and final applications will not be accepted.

Grant Cycle #22 Schedule

2016

April Announce new grant cycle and workshop dates in the *Texas Register*, GLO Web page, and CMP newsletter and distribute guidance and application to mailing list

May Hold workshops in Port Isabel, Corpus Christi, and Galveston

June 15 Pre-proposals are due (Submission of the pre-proposal is optional.)

Jul/Aug CMP Grant Review Team meeting to review pre-proposals and conduct site visits, if necessary. (See Appendix B for the CMP Grant Review Team's contact information.)

August 5 Comment letters sent to applicants

Aug/Sept Applicants prepare final applications

September 21 Final applications are due

December CMP Grant Review Team meeting to review final application scores and rankings

2017

January Land Commissioner to approve project rankings

March Draft application submitted to NOAA

April Final application submitted to NOAA

October Projects start

2019

March Projects completed

GRANT WORKSHOPS

Grant workshops provide an opportunity for potential applicants to learn about changes to the grant program and discuss specific project ideas with GLO staff. This year, the GLO will sponsor three grant application workshops for local, regional, and state governments, nonprofits, and public universities. **Attendance for new applicants is highly recommended.**

Port Isabel – May 11 at 9:30 a.m.

Artisan at Port Isabel
106 Port Road, Clubhouse

Corpus Christi – May 18 at 9:30 a.m.

Texas A&M University - Natural Resources Center
6300 Ocean Drive, Room 1003

Galveston – May 25 at 9:30 a.m.

Galveston County Courthouse
722 Moody Avenue, Workshop Room

STAFF CONTACT INFORMATION

General Land Office
P. O. Box 12873
Austin, Texas 78711-2873

1700 North Congress Avenue, Rm. 340
Austin, Texas 78701
1-800-998-4GLO
512-475-0680 Fax

For general eligibility and submission information:

Melissa Porter
Director, Grants Programs
512-475-1393
Melissa.porter@glo.texas.gov

Carly Vaughn
Team Leader
512-463-3550
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Julie McEntire
Project Manager
512-475-0216
Julie.mcentire@glo.texas.gov

Sharon Moore (Financial)
Contracts Specialist
512-463-5819
Sharon.moore@glo.texas.gov

For permitting assistance:

Jesse Solis
CMP Permit Service Center – Lower Coast
6300 Ocean Drive
Corpus Christi, TX 78412
361-825-3050 (or toll free at 866-894-3578)
361-825-3465 (fax)
Jesse.solis@glo.texas.gov

Allison Buchtien
CMP Permit Service Center – Upper Coast
1001 Texas Clipper Road
Galveston, TX 77554-2888
409-741-4057 (or toll free at 866-894-7664)
409-741-4010 (fax)
Allison.buchtien@glo.texas.gov

PRE-PROPOSAL

Written comments will be provided to applicants who submit a pre-proposal by 5:00 p.m. June 15, 2016. Submission of a pre-proposal is optional but is strongly encouraged for the following applicants:

- ★ First-time and/or inexperienced applicants who are unfamiliar with the CMP application process,
- ★ Applicants who have an idea for a new and/or innovative project, or
- ★ Applicants who are uncertain if a project is eligible under this grant program.

While submission is voluntary, applicants submitting new and innovative research projects should consider the pre-proposal a “letter of intent” and are strongly encouraged to take this opportunity to allow the CMP Grant Review Team to provide recommendations on how to best focus the research project so it fulfills the needs of the CMP and other coastal programs (e.g., GBEP, CBBEP, and CEPRA) and their alignment with coastal management.

The CMP Grant Review Team may be comprised of representatives from each of the Committee member agencies and program (i.e., General Land Office, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Railroad Commission of Texas, Texas Department of Transportation, Texas Water Development Board, Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board, and Texas Sea Grant College Program). The public members of the Committee may also participate on the CMP Grant Review Team. (See Appendix B for the CMP Grant Review Team’s contact information.)

Submission of the pre-proposal is intended for applicants requesting assistance preparing the final application. Utilization of this process by those entities in the target audience noted above will allow the CMP Grant Review Team to determine where project assistance and a potential site visit are necessary to enhance the quality of the project prior to submission of the final application. Applicants with questions concerning eligibility or in need of additional pre-proposal guidance are encouraged to contact GLO staff (see page 22) and attend a CMP grants workshop.

APPLICATION

A final application must be submitted by September 21, 2016 by 5:00 p.m. to be considered for funding. Submission of a pre-proposal will not be considered as a final application. Final applications are required from all applicants. A list of all required attachments is included in the application form. Please limit additional attachments to the minimum necessary to fully describe the project.

All support letters and letters of commitment must accompany the final application, be dated within one year from the date of the final application submission, and be signed by an executive of the entity.

Please do not send support letters or letters of commitment individually.

REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESS

Review of Pre-Proposals

The CMP Grant Review Team will review and provide written comments to applicants who submit pre-proposals by the June 15, 2016 deadline. This process will allow the CMP Grant Review Team to determine where project assistance and a potential site visit are necessary to enhance the quality of the project prior to submission of the final application.

The Land Commissioner has final decision-making authority over grant awards. Changes made as a result of recommendations do not ensure the application will rank well or be selected for funding.

The review for proposed construction and acquisition projects may include a site visit. Applicants are required to consult with the CMP Permitting Assistance Coordinator, who will assist in identifying federal, state, and local permits needed for the project and in coordinating meetings with the appropriate agencies.

Review of Final Applications

The CMP Grant Review Team will review and rank all applications using the numeric criteria included on pages 25 and 26 of this guidance document. **Incomplete applications will not be scored.**

Score Sheet		
Project Description	The project description provides a clear overview of the project to be undertaken with CMP funding. It states the purpose of the project; provides a brief history of the project or information about project-related activities occurring in the project area; lists the components of the project, such as tasks or steps, that will be undertaken in order to complete the project; provides a general timeline for undertaking project components; describes the anticipated outcome(s) of the project; and identifies any additional information pertinent to the reviewers' understanding of the proposal.	(0 – 15)
Consistency with CMP Goals and Policies	The project is consistent with one or more CMP goal(s) and policy(ies). The applicant lists each applicable goal and policy and provides a thorough description of how the project will implement each applicable goal and policy. The project fulfills the objective of a listed priority.*	(0 – 15)
Benefits to CNRAs and or Associated Coastal Resources	The project benefits the coastal environment. The applicant lists a specific CNRA(s) or associated coastal resource(s) and describes how the project will impact or benefit the listed CNRA(s). The project fulfills the objective of a listed priority.*	(0 – 15)
Plan Implementation	The project implements a component(s) of a previously approved management plan(s) or explains how the project leads to the development of a new plan or new management practices. The applicant lists the plan, lists the component(s) of the plan(s) that would be implemented and describes how the project would implement the component(s) of the plan(s).	(0 – 5)
Benefit/Need	The project benefits and/or satisfies a public need. The applicant lists and describes the public need(s) and/or benefit(s) and describes how the project would directly and/or indirectly result in the listed benefits. Completion of the project provides agencies represented on the Committee with useful deliverables and/or data that will fill gaps and further agency initiatives. The applicant describes how the end users will gain awareness and understanding of the project results for usability and implementation.	(0 – 10)
Economic Impact	The project describes an economic benefit to the community. The applicant lists the type(s) of beneficial economic impacts (i.e., direct, indirect, temporary, permanent, and/or cumulative) that would be expected; lists the specific resources that would be beneficially impacted; describes how the project would result in the beneficial impacts; and provides back-up data, with appropriate citations, explaining why beneficial impacts would be expected.	(0 – 5)
Project Support	The project is supported by the local community(ies) and/or by local, state and/or federal governments. The applicant summarizes each support letter included with the final application.	(0 – 5)
Commitment	The applicant is committed to the project. The applicant describes the next steps for the project following expiration of CMP funding and the associated contract. Specifically, the applicant describes actions to undertake, contract out, supervise, manage, monitor, or otherwise be directly responsible for future iterations of the project independent of CMP funding and discusses potential alternative funding sources. If another entity has committed to performing future	(0 – 5)

	project-related activities, the applicant describes the responsible entity's next steps. For continuation projects, the applicant estimates the length of time needed for the project to achieve self-sufficiency.	
Management Capacity	The applicant is fully capable of administering the project. The applicant describes past state/federal grant history or provides relevant information that proves the applicant is capable of administering the project. If applicable, the applicant lists the name(s) of previously funded CMP project(s) and provides the grant cycle(s) funded. The applicant's performance history with other Committee member agency programs will be considered.	(0 – 5)
Tasks	The tasks are well-defined and planned within a reasonable timeframe. Tangible deliverables are listed for each task. The applicant breaks down the project into manageable tasks and lists the tasks in chronological order. A title is provided for each task; and a reasonable timeline is provided for submitting each deliverable. For continuation projects, the applicant describes new activities and/or events not previously funded under the CMP or describes data usable to Committee member agencies. The applicant has a history of completing tasks and submitting deliverables on time	(0 – 10)
Budget	The budget appears reasonable, appropriate, and accurate. The budgeted items are consistent with the project description and tasks. The applicant reflects complete budget information for each type of budgeted expense that is applicable to the project; estimates reasonable costs for the identified type of expense; does not include fringe benefits rates exceeding 35%; does not include indirect costs as reimbursable costs (may only be used as match); includes final numbers that are calculated correctly; provides the appropriate match; and includes in-kind letters for any applicable portion of the match. The applicant has a history of completing previously funded CMP projects on budget as proposed in the original application submission. For continuation projects, the budget includes expenses for activities not previously funded with CMP or includes expenses for activities that provide data usable to Committee member agencies.	(0 – 10)
Agency Mission	The project meets or further implements one or more goal(s) of a Committee agency's mission. Each Committee member agency representative on the CMP Grant Review Team will have a total of five points per grant cycle to award to projects. For example, a Committee member agency representative may allocate one point to five projects or all five points to one project. Committee member agency representatives may allocate points to a project even if their agency will contribute to the management or implementation of the project.	(0 – 5)
Total Possible Score		105

*Priorities may change depending on impacts from storm events.

Note to Reviewers:

If you are not comfortable scoring a particular criterion and do not want to hinder the project's total score, leave the score box blank. If your intention is to score a particular criterion as a "0" (zero), place a "0" in the score box.

Disclaimer:

If you have or will have any direct involvement with a submitted project (e.g., your agency will financially or administratively contribute to the management or implementation of the proposed project), you are not permitted to score or vote on the project. You may, however, provide comments or clarification to the CMP Grant Review Team.

Land Commissioner Awards

The Land Commissioner will review the CMP Grant Review Team's recommendation. The Land Commissioner may revise the rankings based on the discretionary criteria listed below. The Land Commissioner may consider extenuating circumstances affecting the coast and may revise rankings at the recommendation of the CMP Grant Review Team.

Land Commissioner Discretionary Criteria

Applicants should consider the discretionary criteria when developing the application. These criteria represent general guidelines for the Land Commissioner to consider when evaluating the CMP Grant Review Team's recommendations.

1. The Land Commissioner strongly prefers to fund projects that directly and immediately enhance the well being of the coast as well as the quality of life of those engaging in coastal activities.
2. The Land Commissioner strongly prefers to fund research and technical projects that have a tangible benefit to local, state and/or federal entities and include a proactive outreach component to disseminate the research findings.
3. The Land Commissioner prefers to fund projects that acquire, protect, restore, and/or enhance CNRAs and adjacent coastal resources. Preferred projects include habitat protection/restoration/acquisition projects; land acquisition that increases public access to coastal bays or Gulf beaches; and research/monitoring projects that provide accurate and reliable data about CNRAs and/or associated coastal resources.
4. The Land Commissioner prefers to fund projects that result in a wide geographic distribution of grant funds within the coastal region.
5. The Land Commissioner prefers to fund projects that respond to local needs and are undertaken by entities within the coastal region.
6. For on-the-ground habitat protection/restoration and land acquisition projects, the Land Commissioner will consider funding individual large-scale projects up to \$400,000. For all other §306 and §306A small-scale projects, the Land Commissioner will consider funding individual small-scale projects up to \$100,000.
7. The Land Commissioner prefers not to fund applicants' current operating costs. Operating costs are those fixed costs necessary for the ordinary course of business. Any increases in operating costs due to implementation of a new and discrete project will be allowed. For example, a school's operating costs include the costs of teacher salaries and supplies needed to teach current classes, as well as the costs of the building, heating/cooling, etc. However, if a school wishes to enhance a current science class utilizing CMP grant funds to create new activities (e.g., fieldwork in wetlands monitoring), then the salaries of those teachers involved in these new activities, the additional supplies needed, and the overhead costs associated with the activities are considered project costs and will be allowed.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OF GRANT AWARDS

A. Subrecipient Grant Agreement/Contract

A subgrant is awarded through the issuance of a contract, called a subrecipient grant agreement, which includes necessary terms and any special award conditions. Subrecipients and the GLO must execute a contract, which is binding and enforceable. The term of the award with NOAA will be for an 18-month period, beginning the month the GLO receives its award from NOAA. Projects should be planned for a 12 - 18 month period.

Subrecipients may request a contract extension provided that additional time is required for successful completion of the project and a written request with acceptable justification is submitted to the GLO for consideration. The term of the contract may not extend beyond the Federal Award period. Requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis. **The request for an extension must be received 60 days prior to the termination date of the contract.**

If a project is funded, the applicant is legally responsible for successfully completing each task and producing each project deliverable as specified in the approved work plan. If the funding amounts approved for any task were underestimated, it is the responsibility of the subrecipient to complete the project as approved, providing or funding the difference in cost from non-CMP funds.

All subrecipient grant agreements for construction projects will include a special award condition allowing construction to begin only after the engineering design and plans have been submitted to and approved by the GLO. Additionally, subrecipient grant agreements for land acquisition projects will include a special award condition requiring due diligence deliverables be submitted to and approved by the GLO prior to the land transaction.

B. Permitting

The subrecipient is responsible for applying for and obtaining all appropriate local, state, and federal permits or other authorizations necessary to undertake the project. Funding of a project does not place any obligation on a permitting or authorizing local, state, or federal agency to issue a permit or authorization for the project. Nor does funding a project exempt the subrecipient from obtaining all necessary permits.

Project budgets and timelines will be reviewed to ensure adequate consideration of permitting requirements. Therefore, it is in the applicant's best interest to be aware of all permitting requirements prior to the submission of the pre-proposal and final application. If permits have been acquired, it is recommended that a copy of the permits be submitted with the application. Several Committee members have regulatory or other management responsibility over permits that may be necessary to undertake a grant project. A Committee member's recommendation to fund a grant project in no way indicates his future decision to approve or deny the permit application.

Any cost overruns in the area of permitting are solely the responsibility of the subrecipient. The Land Commissioner is not obligated to award additional funds to cover such cost overruns.

Applicants should be aware that project modifications or post-project monitoring that increases the cost of the project might result from the permitting of the project. ***The applicant is advised to include a task and an appropriate budget for obtaining permits if the applicant expects permits to be required.***

C. Reporting

Subrecipients must submit a monthly progress report on or before the tenth day of the month following the reporting month. The progress reports must document how the project is proceeding (e.g., accomplishments for the month, obstacles) and include copies of any deliverables identified in the project proposal (e.g., an RFP, educational brochure, or photos showing progress).

Subrecipients undertaking research projects or who have demonstrated exemplary grant management may be allowed to report quarterly. This decision will be made on a case-by-case basis.

D. Project Monitoring

Demonstration projects and habitat restoration projects require at least 12 months of post-project monitoring. The subrecipient must make the appropriate budgetary commitments to ensure the monitoring occurs.

E. Project Maintenance

Subrecipients undertaking projects that result in a physical improvement (e.g., construction, habitat restoration) must maintain the improvement for the useful life of the project. The GLO and NOAA will determine the useful life of the project in consultation with the subrecipient. However, in most cases, the useful life is a minimum of 20 years.

F. Federal Uniform Appraisal Standards

When undertaking a land acquisition project, subrecipients must conform to “Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions” published in 1973. Applicants may request a copy of this document from any of the contact persons listed on page 22.

G. Intellectual Property

Subject to the rights of the Federal Government, the GLO will own all work, including intellectual property, developed or acquired in connection with the CMP grant. To the extent that ownership of any intellectual property may not, by operation of law, vest in the GLO, the subrecipient will be required to assign all right, title, and interest to such intellectual property and to provide, without charge, all assistance required to perfect the GLO’s rights therein. In no event shall the GLO, the State of Texas, or the Federal Government be charged to use or obtain any work, intellectual property, data, or other materials developed or acquired in connection with the CMP grant.

H. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Data Products

Data, databases, and products associated with electronic Geographic Information Systems (GIS) that have been collected, manipulated, or purchased with CMP grant funds and/or local match funds will be subject to all applicable terms of the ***Texas State Government GIS Rule*** of the Texas Department of Information Resources (DIR) and Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §201.6, Planning and Management of Information Resources Technologies, Geographic Information Standards. The 2001 Geographic Information Standards Rule is available at texinfo.library.unt.edu/Texasregister/html/2001/jun22/adopted/1.ADMINISTRATION.html, or by contacting the Texas Geographic Information Office (GIO) at tnris.org/geographic-information-office.

Any GIS data to be transferred or exchanged that is collected, manipulated, or purchased with funds from this Contract must be documented as specified in the Federal Geographic Data Committee's (FGDC) *Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata* (CSDGM). The federal metadata standard is available online at www.fgdc.gov/metadata.

Any electronic spatial data collected, manipulated, or purchased with CMP grant funds and/or local match funds shall be transferred in a mutually-acceptable GIS format, along with appropriate documentation. Non-spatial data deliverables (textual, spreadsheet, database, etc.) must be delivered in standard text, image, or database formats, and on mutually acceptable delivery media.

All applicants are expected to comply with these guidelines. An applicant who cannot comply with these guidelines must provide a written justification detailing why an exception is warranted.

In addition, all applicants are expected to comply with NOAA's Environmental Data Sharing Policy. The NOAA data sharing policy, effective January 1, 2013, requires all subrecipients to make environmental data and information collected and/or created with NOAA funding visible, accessible, and independently understandable to general users. To be considered for funding, the final application must include a data sharing plan.

The policy was established to ensure geospatial data produced with federal funds are easily available and discoverable for public benefit and to provide notice of your intent to collect geospatial data to facilitate collaboration and avoid duplication of effort.

To comply with this policy, applicants must submit a data sharing plan. The written narrative should be no more than two pages and should provide the following information:

- 1) The types of environmental data and information to be created during the course of the project.
- 2) The type of collection method (e.g., aircraft, ship, satellite, etc.).
- 3) The tentative date by which data/metadata will be shared/stored.

- 4) The standards to be used for data/metadata format and content. Metadata for your geospatial data must be compliant with the Federal Geographic Data Committee's (FGDC) Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata (CSDGM).
- 5) Your program's policies addressing data stewardship and preservation.
- 6) Procedures for providing access, data, and security. The Data Sharing Plan, metadata production and posting of metadata can be easily accomplished by using the GIS Inventory, which is available at <http://gisinventory.net>.
- 7) Your program's prior experience with publishing such data.

See Appendix G for additional information on NOAA's Environmental Data Sharing Policy.

I. Invoices and Reimbursements

The GLO will pay project expenditures on a reimbursement basis. The subrecipient is expected to make the initial outlays for the project. Subrecipients must provide a local and/or third party match to comply with federal matching requirements. Subrecipients contributing cash must provide a local match of 25% of total project costs. Subrecipients contributing in-kind services, donations, indirect costs and/or third party assistance must provide a match of 50% of total project costs. Payments are directly linked to grant performance. Payments may be withheld if project schedules and/or deliverables are not met. The GLO will only reimburse the subrecipient for allowable, budgeted expenses.

It is the responsibility of the subrecipient to be aware of and understand the requirements under the GLO contract and of the applicable Assurances, Certifications, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) circulars, Uniform Management Grant Standards (UGMS) and State of Texas Travel Guidelines listed below.

- ★ Common Rule for Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Governments; Federal Agency Implementation of Common Rule
- ★ Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 CFR Part 200)
- ★ Assurances for Non-construction (SF-424B)/Construction Projects (SF-424D)
- ★ Certifications regarding Debarment, Suspension, and other Responsibility Matters; Drug Free Workplace Requirements and Lobbying (CD-511)
- ★ Certifications regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion – Lower Tier Transactions (CD-512)
- ★ State of Texas Travel Guidelines (TexTravel) - <https://fmxcpa.state.tx.us/fmx/travel/texttravel/index.php>

To be reimbursed for expenses, a subrecipient must submit a GLO invoice, along with supporting documentation. Invoices must include time sheets for all subrecipient staff who are paid by the grant, itemized receipts or invoices for expenses budgeted for the project (e.g., travel, supplies, contracts), and documentation proving that all invoices have been paid (e.g., canceled checks or copies of bank statements).

Subrecipients should be set up for direct-deposit for reimbursements. Invoices submitted by a subrecipient will be reimbursed within 30 days after receipt of a completed invoice package.

Documentation for all expenditures that will be used to meet the match requirement or that will be reimbursed should be submitted within 60 days from the date the expense is incurred. Invoices and subrecipient match must be submitted with the progress report each month. Subrecipients may not receive reimbursement for expenditures until the corresponding progress report is submitted.

J. Matching Funds

Subrecipients must submit a GLO match invoice form to be credited for project expenses and/or donations. **Federal funds, received directly or passed-through by a state agency, cannot be used as match.** Supporting documentation must include time sheets for all staff and/or volunteers who constitute part of the local match; itemized receipts and/or invoices for incurred project expenses (e.g., travel, supplies, third-party contracts), and documentation proving that all invoices have been paid (e.g., canceled checks or copies of bank statements).

Documentation for all expenditures that will be used to meet the match requirement should be submitted within 60 days from the date the expense is incurred.

The cost of volunteers serving on committees will be carefully reviewed to ensure the use of a committee is appropriate, necessary, and central to the successful completion of the project. Applicants are asked to charge no more than \$10 per hour per volunteer committee member. Applicants that include an hourly rate greater than \$10/hour must provide justification for the higher rate.

Volunteer time must be charged at the rate paid for the type of work being conducted. For example, the time an attorney spends doing data entry work for a project is charged at the rate paid to data entry operators. If the attorney volunteers to do legal work for the project, the attorney's volunteer time is charged at the rate paid to an attorney. The cost of volunteers involved in site-cleanup, vegetative plantings or tending a booth at an educational/outreach event must be charged at the prevailing minimum wage rate. Unpaid travel expenses incurred by a volunteer to and from a project site may not be used to meet the match requirement.

The time students and their parents spend participating in CMP grant-funded field trips shall not be used to meet the match requirement. Volunteers must perform a specific service necessary to fulfilling a grant task or deliverable requirement described in the contract work plan.

For information on hourly rates for specialized skill volunteers, please visit the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wage Data by Area and Occupation website at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/blswage.htm>.

K. Contract Amendments

Subrecipients must request contract amendments for changes to the project tasks, deliverables, or budget during the term of the CMP contract. Contract amendment requests must be submitted in writing separate and apart from routine progress reports. Subrecipients must fulfill their tasks as

described in the executed contract work plan as projects are awarded based on the information provided in the original application.

GLO staff may approve contract amendments that do not result in a substantive change in the project scope or outcome. Substantive modifications to the contract tasks, budget, or deliverables may require review and approval by NOAA.

If a contract amendment results in a subrecipient modifying the budget to provide in-kind services, donations, indirect costs, and/or third party assistance in lieu of a cash match, the subrecipient must provide additional funds to meet the 50% match requirement.

L. Site Visits/Audits

Subrecipients must provide reasonable access to the project site and to project records for monitoring by the GLO or other agencies of the state or federal government. Subrecipients should expect at least one site visit during the grant period. Some subrecipients may be audited.

M. Recycling

Subrecipients must use recycled products whenever possible. Please note in the application how recycled products will be used.

N. Historically Underutilized Businesses

Subrecipients must contract with historically underutilized businesses, whether minority or women-owned, whenever possible in providing goods and services.

**APPENDIX A
COASTAL COORDINATION
ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Chairman:

The Honorable George P. Bush
Commissioner, General Land Office
P.O. Box 12873
Austin, TX 78711-2873
(512) 463-5256

Members:

Local Government Representative:

Dude Payne, Commissioner
Brazoria County Pct. 1
P.O. Box 998
Clute, Texas 77531
(979) 265-3953

Agriculture Representative:

TBA

Local Business Representative:

Jerry Mohn
W. Galveston Island Property Owners Assoc.
4210 Silver Reef
1 Pirates Beach W
Galveston Texas 77554
(409) 737-5786

Local Citizen Representative:

George Deshotels
171 CR 244
Bay City, TX 77414
(979) 863-7282

Mr. Brian Koch
Texas State Soil & Water Conservation Board
P.O. Box 658
Temple, TX 76503-0658
(254) 773-2250 x246

Ms. Leslie Savage

Railroad Commission of Texas
1701 North Congress Avenue
Austin, TX 78701-1402
(512) 463-7308

Texas Water Development Board
TBA

Ms. Jodi Bechtel
Texas Department of Transportation
118 E. Riverside
Austin, TX 78704
(512) 416-2661

Mr. Stephen Tatum
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087
(512) 239-5537

Dr. Pamela Plotkin
Texas Sea Grant College Program
2700 Earl Rudder Fwy. S., Ste. 1800
College Station, TX 77845
(979) 845-7526

Mr. Ross Melinchuk
Texas Parks & Wildlife Department
4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744-3291
(512) 389-4868

Secretary:

Ms. Kate Zultner
General Land Office
P.O. Box 12873
Austin, TX 78711-2873
(512) 936-9581

**APPENDIX B
COMMITTEE'S ISSUES TEAM
CMP GRANT REVIEW TEAM MEMBERS**

Ms. Melissa Porter

General Land Office
P.O. Box 12873
Austin, TX 78711-2873
(512) 475-1393

Local Government Representative

Dude Payne, Commissioner

Brazoria County Pct. 1
P.O. Box 998
Clute, Texas 77531
(979) 265-3953

Agriculture Representative

TBA

Local Business Representative

Jerry Mohn

W. Galveston Island Property Owners Assoc.
4210 Silver Reef
1 Pirates Beach W
Galveston Texas 77554
(409) 737-5786

Local Citizen Representative

George Deshotels

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Bay City, TX 77414
(979) 863-7282

Ms. Carla Guthrie

Texas Water Development Board
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(512) 463-4179

Mr. Brian Koch

Texas State Soil and Water Conservation
Board
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Temple, TX 76503-0658
(979) 532-9496

Ms. Leslie Koza

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
6300 Ocean Drive, Mail Unit 5846
Corpus Christi, TX 78412
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Mr. Cory Horan

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087
(512) 239-4026

Mr. Mario Mata

Texas Department of Transportation
125 E. 11th Street, Bldg. 118
Austin, TX 78701-2483
(512) 416-2630

Mr. Josh Gunn

Texas Sea Grant College Program
P.O. Box 1675
Galveston, Texas 77553
(409) 741-7115

Ms. Leslie Savage

Railroad Commission of Texas
1701 North Congress Ave., Rm. 11-115C
Austin, TX 78701-1402
(512) 463-7308

APPENDIX C

COASTAL NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS AS DEFINED IN THE COASTAL COORDINATION ACT

Coastal barrier - An undeveloped area on a barrier island, peninsula, or other protected area, as designated by United States Fish and Wildlife Service maps.

Coastal historic area - A site that is specially identified in rules adopted by the Texas Historical Commission as being coastal in character and that is:

- (a) a site on the National Register of Historic Places, designated under 16 United States Code §470a and 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63, Chapter, 1; or
- (b) a state archaeological landmark, as defined by Texas Natural Resources Code, Subchapter D, Chapter 191.

Coastal preserve - Any land, including a park or wildlife management area, that is owned by the state and that is subject to Chapter 26, Parks and Wildlife Code, because it is a park, recreation area, scientific area, wildlife refuge, or historic site; and designated by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission as being coastal in character.

Coastal shore area - An area within 100 feet landward of the high water mark on submerged land.

Coastal wetlands - Wetlands, as the term is defined by Texas Water Code §1.052, located:

- (a) seaward of the Coastal Facility Designation Line, established by rules adopted under Texas Natural Resources Code, Chapter 40;
- (b) within rivers and streams to the extent of tidal influence, as shown on the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission's stream segment maps and described as follows:
 - (i) Arroyo Colorado from FM Road 1847 to a point 100 meters (110 yards) downstream of Cemetery Road south of the Port of Harlingen in Cameron County;
 - (ii) Nueces River from U.S. Highway 77 to the Calallen Dam 1.7 kilometers (1.1 miles) upstream of U.S. Highway 77 in Nueces/San Patricio County;
 - (iii) Guadalupe River from State Highway 35 to the Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority Salt Water Barrier at 0.7 kilometers (0.4 miles) downstream of the confluence with the San Antonio River in Calhoun/Refugio County;
 - (iv) Lavaca River from FM Road 616 to a point 8.6 kilometers (5.3 miles) downstream of US Highway 59 in Jackson County;

- (v) Navidad River from FM Road 616 to Palmetto Bend Dam in Jackson County;
 - (vi) Tres Palacios Creek from FM Road 521 to a point 0.6 kilometer (0.4 mile) upstream of the confluence with Wilson Creek in Matagorda County;
 - (vii) Colorado River from FM Road 521 to a point 2.1 kilometers (1.3 miles) downstream of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad in Matagorda County;
 - (viii) San Bernard River from FM Road 521 to a point 3.2 kilometers (2.0 miles) upstream of State Highway 35 in Brazoria County;
 - (ix) Chocolate Bayou from FM Road 2004 to a point 4.2 kilometers (2.6 miles) downstream of State Highway 35 in Brazoria County;
 - (x) Clear Creek from Interstate Highway 45 to a point 100 meters (110 yards) upstream of FM Road 528 in Galveston/Harris County;
 - (xi) Buffalo Bayou (Houston Ship Channel) from Interstate Highway 610 to a point 400 meters (440 yards) upstream of Shepherd Drive in Harris County;
 - (xii) San Jacinto River from Interstate Highway 10 upstream to the Lake Houston dam in Harris County;
 - (xiii) Cedar Bayou from Interstate Highway 10 to a point 2.2 kilometers (1.4 miles) upstream of Interstate Highway 10 in Chambers/Harris County;
 - (xiv) Trinity River from Interstate Highway 10 to a point 3.1 kilometers (1.9 miles) downstream of U.S. 90 in Liberty County;
 - (xv) Neches River from Interstate Highway 10 to a point 11.3 kilometers (7.0 miles) upstream of Interstate Highway 10 in Orange County;
 - (xvi) Sabine River from Interstate Highway 10 upstream to Morgan Bluff in Orange County; or
- (c) within one mile of the mean high tide line of the portion of rivers and streams described by subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, except for the Trinity and Neches rivers.
- (i) For the portion of the Trinity River described by subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, coastal wetlands include those wetlands located between the mean high tide line on the western shoreline of that portion of the river and

FM Road 565 and FM Road 1409 or located between the mean high tide line on the eastern shoreline of that portion of the river and FM Road 563.

- (ii) For the portion of the Neches River described by subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, coastal wetlands include those wetlands located within one mile of the mean high tide line of the western shoreline of that portion of the river or located between the mean high tide line on the eastern shoreline of that portion of the river and FM Road 105.

Critical dune area - A protected sand dune complex on the Gulf shoreline within 1,000 feet of mean high tide designated by the land commissioner under Texas Natural Resources Code §63.121.

Critical erosion area - An area designated by the land commissioner under Texas Natural Resources Code §33.601(b).

Gulf beach - A beach bordering the Gulf of Mexico that is:

- (a) located inland from the mean low tide line to the natural line of vegetation bordering the seaward shore of the Gulf of Mexico; or
- (b) part of a contiguous beach area to which the public has a right of use or easement:
 - (i) continuously held by the public; or
 - (ii) acquired by the public by prescription, dedication, or estoppel.

Hard substrate reef - A naturally occurring hard substrate formation, including a rock outcrop or serpulid worm reef, living or dead, in an intertidal or subtidal area.

Oyster reef - A natural or artificial formation that is:

- (a) composed of oyster shell, live oysters, and other living or dead organisms;
- (b) discrete, contiguous, and clearly distinguishable from scattered oyster shell or oysters; and
- (c) located in an intertidal or subtidal area.

Special hazard area - An area designated under 42 United States Code Annotated, §4001 et seq., as having special flood, mudslide or mudflow, or flood-related erosion hazards and shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map as Zone A, AO, A1-30, AE, A99, AH, VO, V1-30, VE, V, M, or E.

Submerged land - Land located under waters under tidal influence or under waters of the open Gulf of Mexico, without regard to whether the land is owned by the state or a person other than the state.

Submerged aquatic vegetation - Rooted aquatic vegetation growing in permanently inundated areas in estuarine and marine systems.

Tidal sand or mud flat - A silt, clay, or sand substrate, without regard to whether it is vegetated by algal mats, that occurs in intertidal areas and that are regularly or intermittently exposed and flooded by tides, including tides induced by weather.

Water of the open Gulf of Mexico - Water in this state, as defined by Texas Water Code §26.001(5), that is part of the open water of the Gulf of Mexico and that is within the territorial limits of the state.

Water under tidal influence - Water in this state, as defined by Texas Water Code §26.001(5), that is subject to tidal influence according to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission's stream segment map. The term includes coastal wetlands.

APPENDIX D

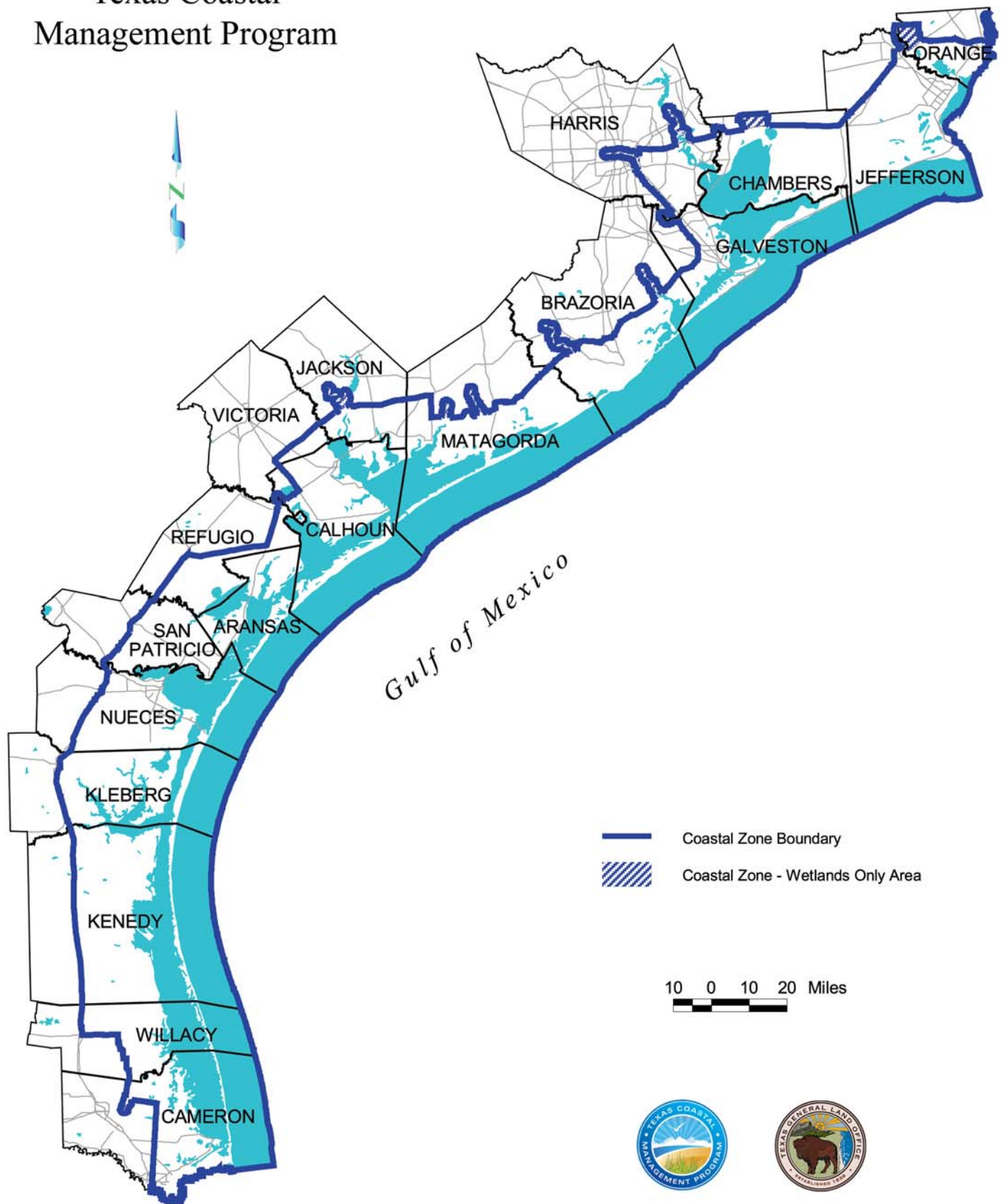
CMP GOALS

- ☐ to protect, preserve, restore, and enhance the diversity, quality, quantity, functions, and values of coastal natural resource areas (CNRAs);
- ☐ to ensure sound management of all coastal resources by allowing for compatible economic development and multiple human uses of the coastal zone;
- ☐ to minimize loss of human life and property due to the impairment and loss of protective features of CNRAs;
- ☐ to ensure and enhance planned public access to and enjoyment of the coastal zone in a manner that is compatible with private property rights and other uses of the coastal zone;
- ☐ to balance the benefits from economic development and multiple human uses of the coastal zone, the benefits from protecting, preserving, restoring, and enhancing CNRAs, the benefits from minimizing loss of human life and property, and the benefits from public access to and enjoyment of the coastal zone;
- ☐ to coordinate agency and subdivision decision-making affecting CNRAs by establishing clear, objective policies for the management of CNRAs;
- ☐ to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting CNRAs efficient by identifying and addressing duplication and conflicts among local, state, and federal regulatory and other programs for the management of CNRAs;
- ☐ to make agency and subdivision decision-making affecting CNRAs more effective by employing the most comprehensive, accurate, and reliable information and scientific data available and by developing, distributing for public comment, and maintaining a coordinated, publicly accessible geographic information system of maps of the coastal zone and CNRAs at the earliest possible date;
- ☐ to make coastal management processes visible, coherent, accessible, and accountable to the people of Texas by providing for public participation in the ongoing development and implementation of the Texas CMP; and
- ☐ to educate the public about the principal coastal problems of state concern and technology available for the protection and improved management of CNRAs.

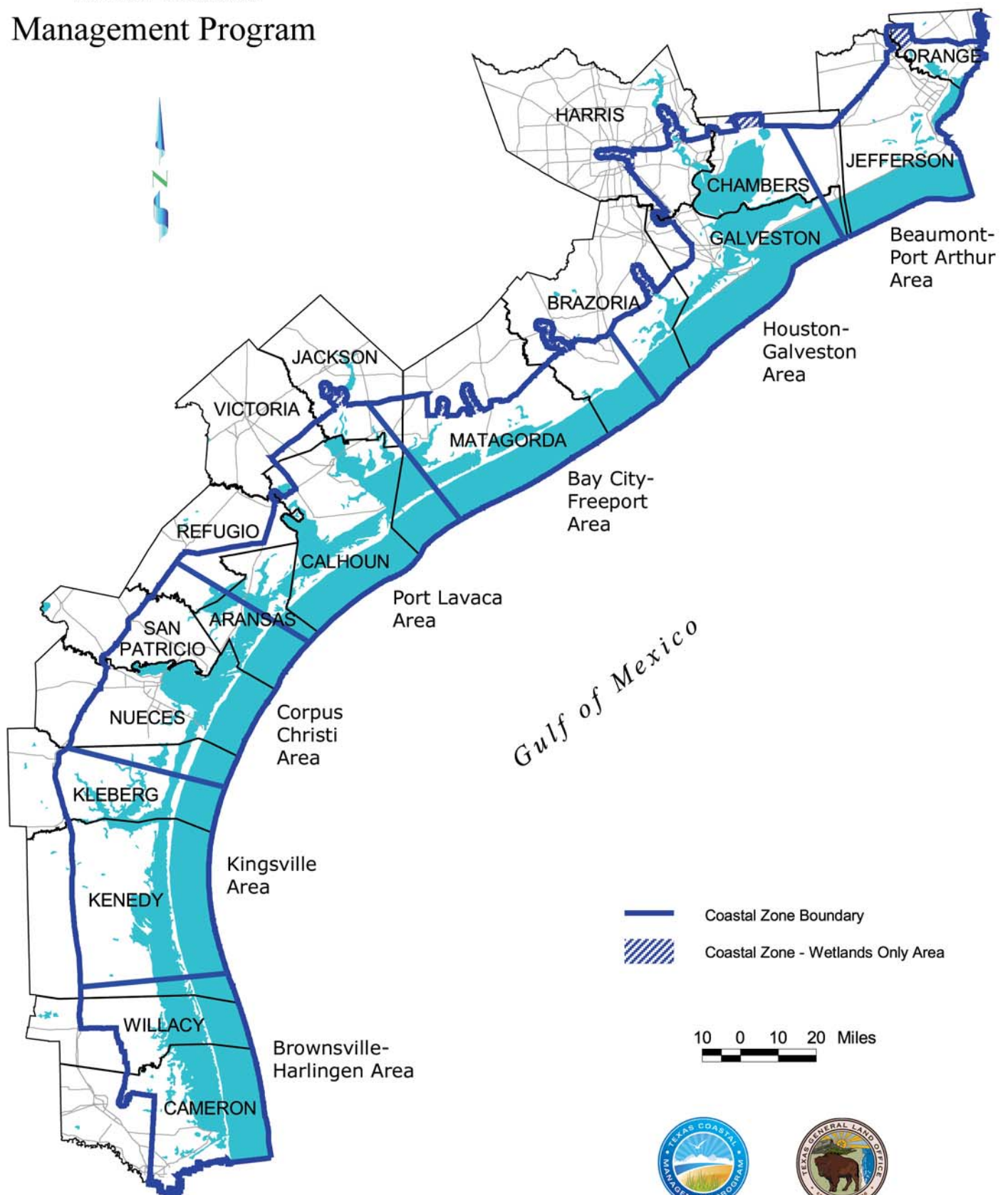
CMP POLICIES

- ☐ §501.15 Policy for Major Actions
- ☐ §501.16 Policies for Construction of Electric Generating and Transmission Facilities
- ☐ §501.17 Policies for Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Facilities
- ☐ §501.18 Policies for Discharges of Wastewater and Disposal of Waste from Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Activities
- ☐ §501.19 Policies for Construction and Operation of Solid Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
- ☐ §501.20 Policies for Prevention, Response and Remediation of Oil Spills
- ☐ §501.21 Policies for Discharge of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater to Coastal Waters
- ☐ §501.22 Policies for Nonpoint Source (NPS) Water Pollution
- ☐ §501.23 Policies for Development in Critical Areas
- ☐ §501.24 Policies for Construction of Waterfront Facilities and Other Structures on Submerged Lands
- ☐ §501.25 Policies for Dredging and Dredged Material Disposal and Placement
- ☐ §501.26 Policies for Construction in the Beach/Dune System
- ☐ §501.27 Policies for Development in Coastal Hazard Areas
- ☐ §501.28 Policies for Development Within Coastal Barrier Resource System Units and Otherwise Protected Areas on Coastal Barriers
- ☐ §501.29 Policies for Development in State Parks, Wildlife Management Areas or Preserves
- ☐ §501.30 Policies for Alteration of Coastal Historic Areas
- ☐ §501.31 Policies for Transportation Projects
- ☐ §501.32 Policies for Emission of Air Pollutants
- ☐ §501.33 Policies for Appropriations of Water
- ☐ §501.34 Policies for Levee and Flood Control Projects

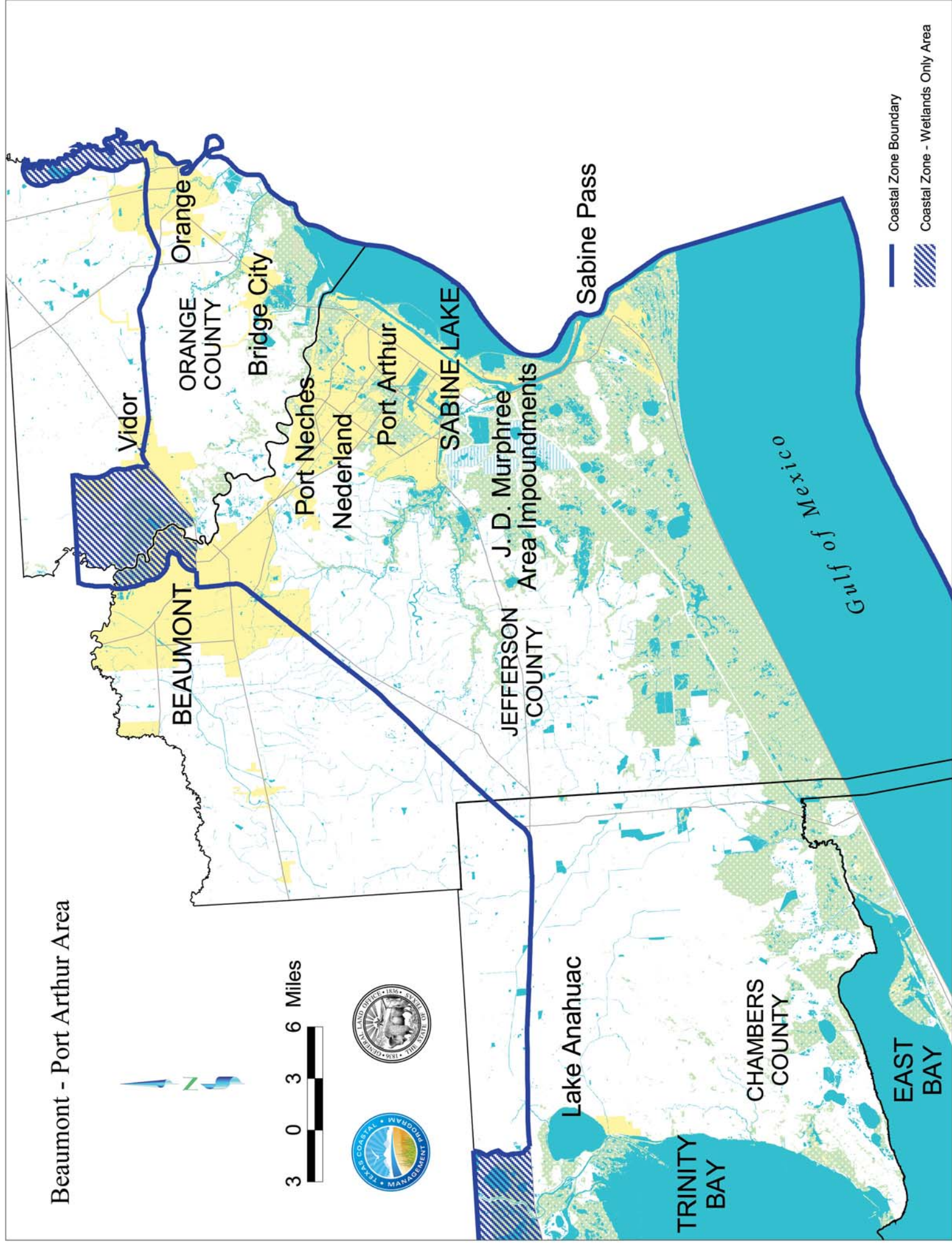
Texas Coastal Management Program

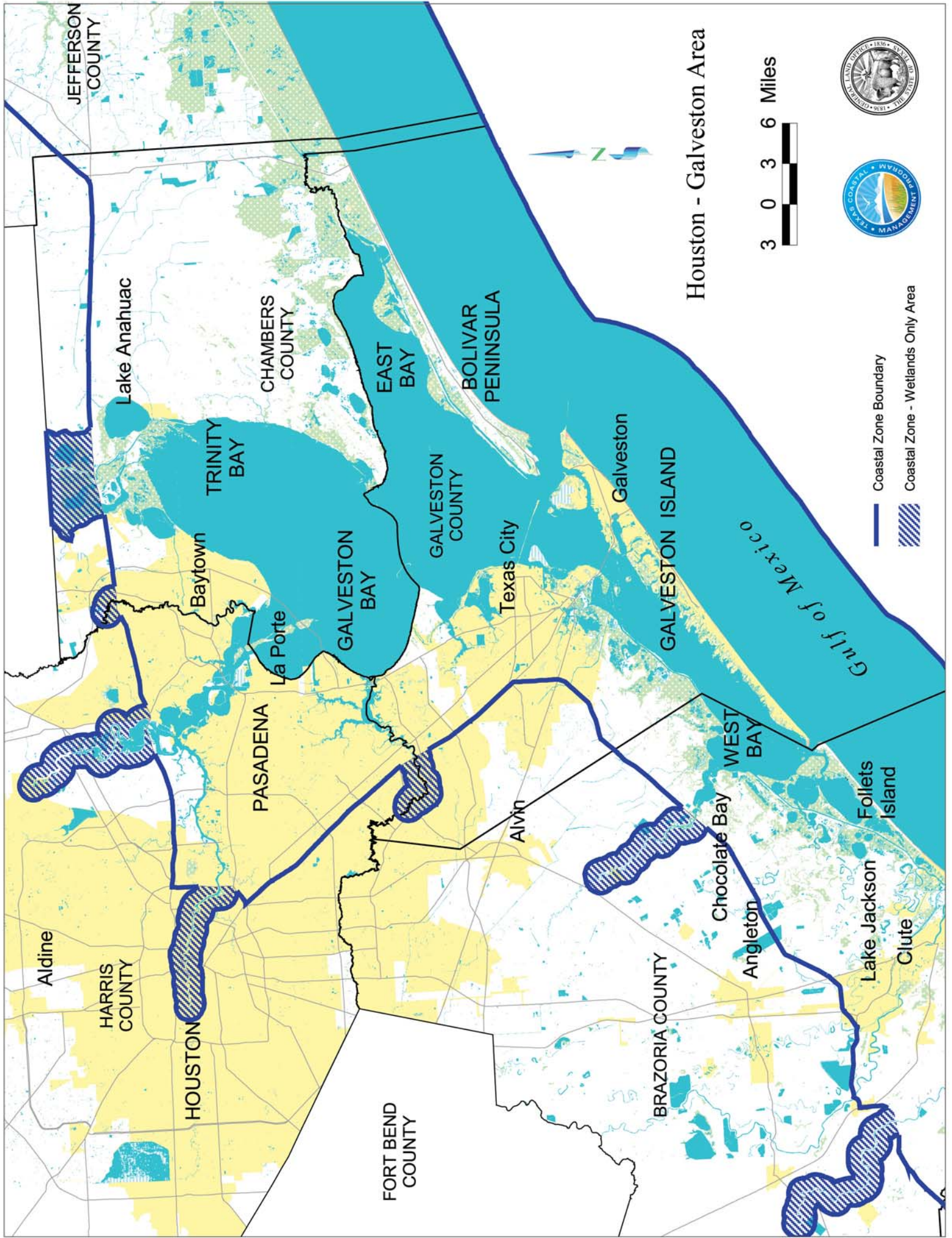


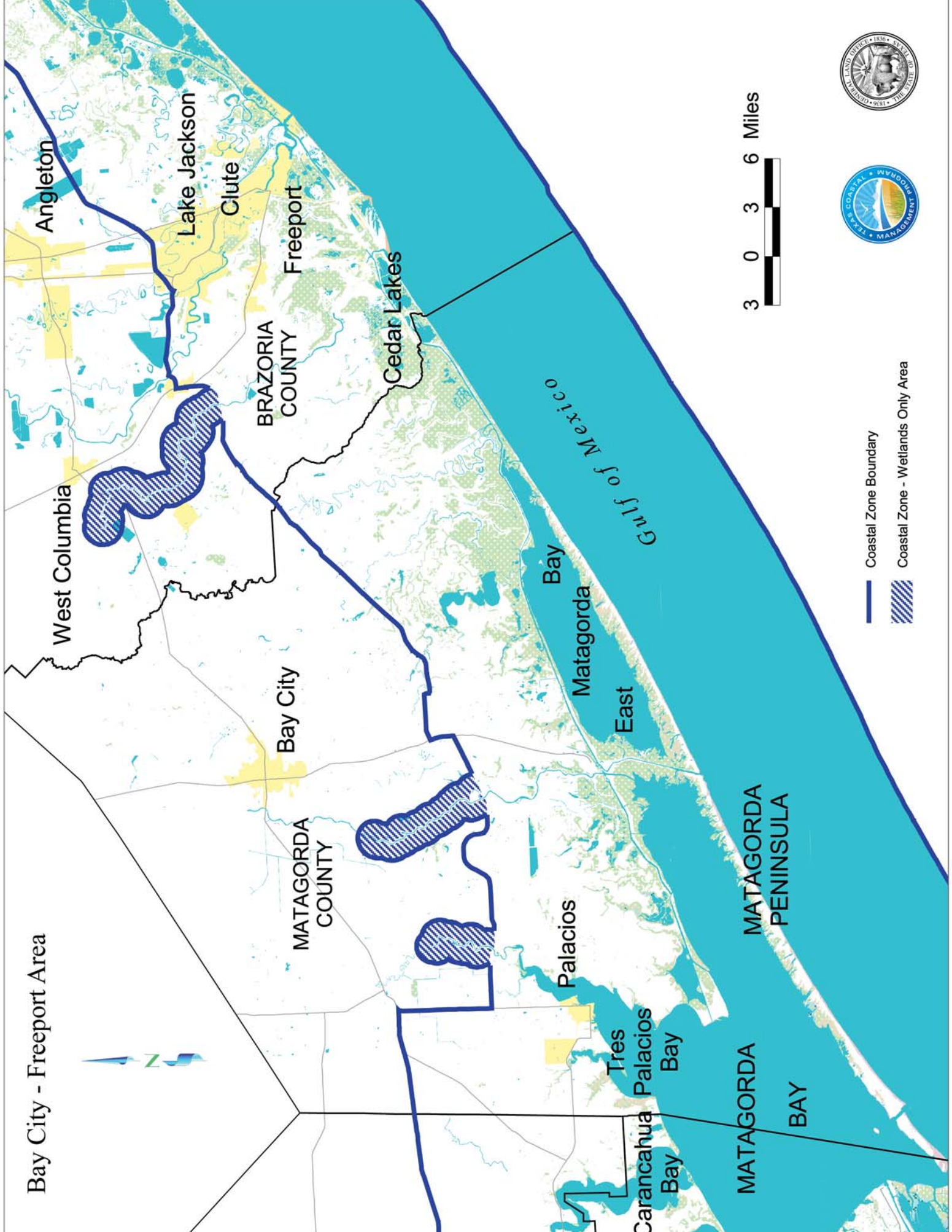
Texas Coastal Management Program

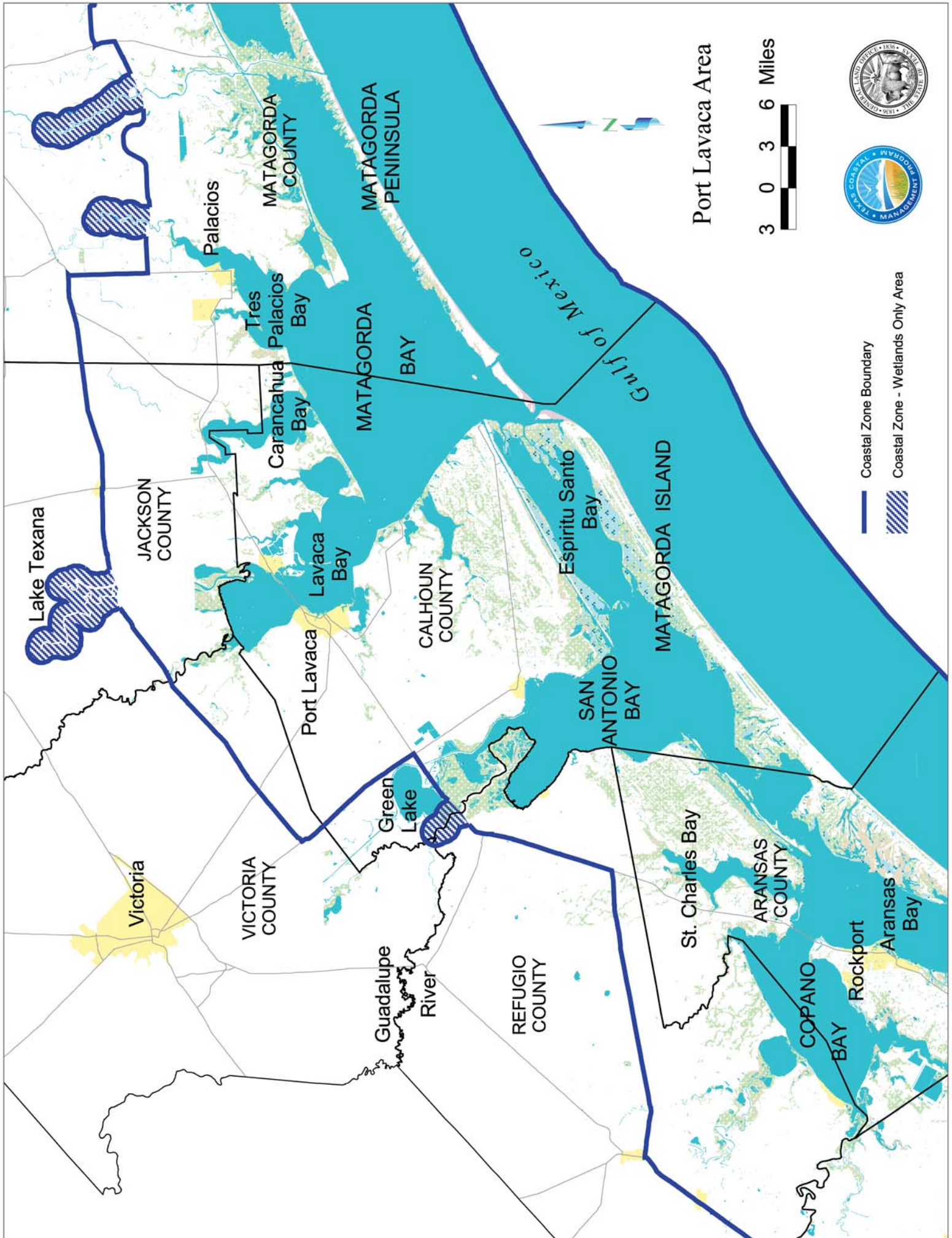


Beaumont - Port Arthur Area





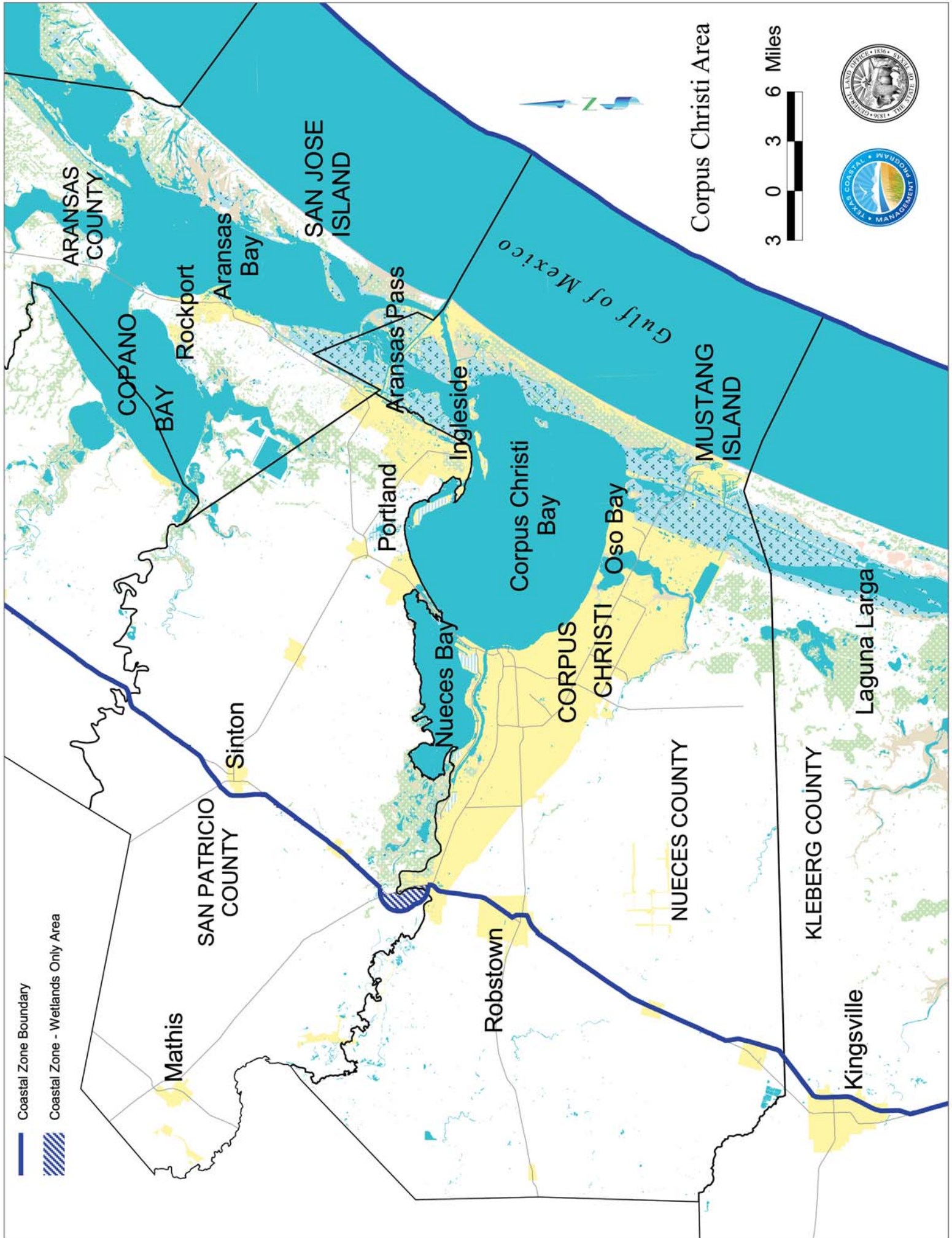




Port Lavaca Area



- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area

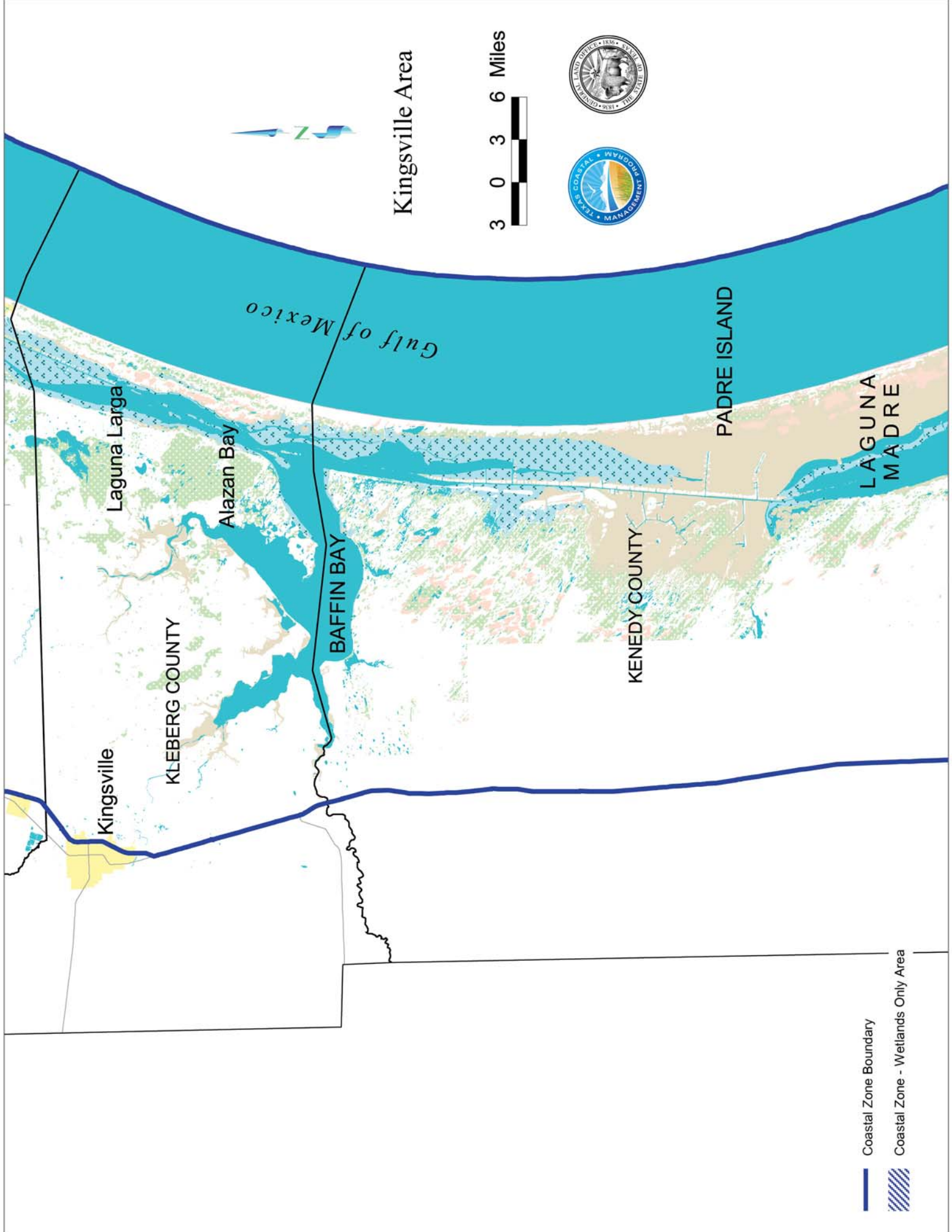


Coastal Zone Boundary

Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area

Corpus Christi Area

3 0 3 6 Miles



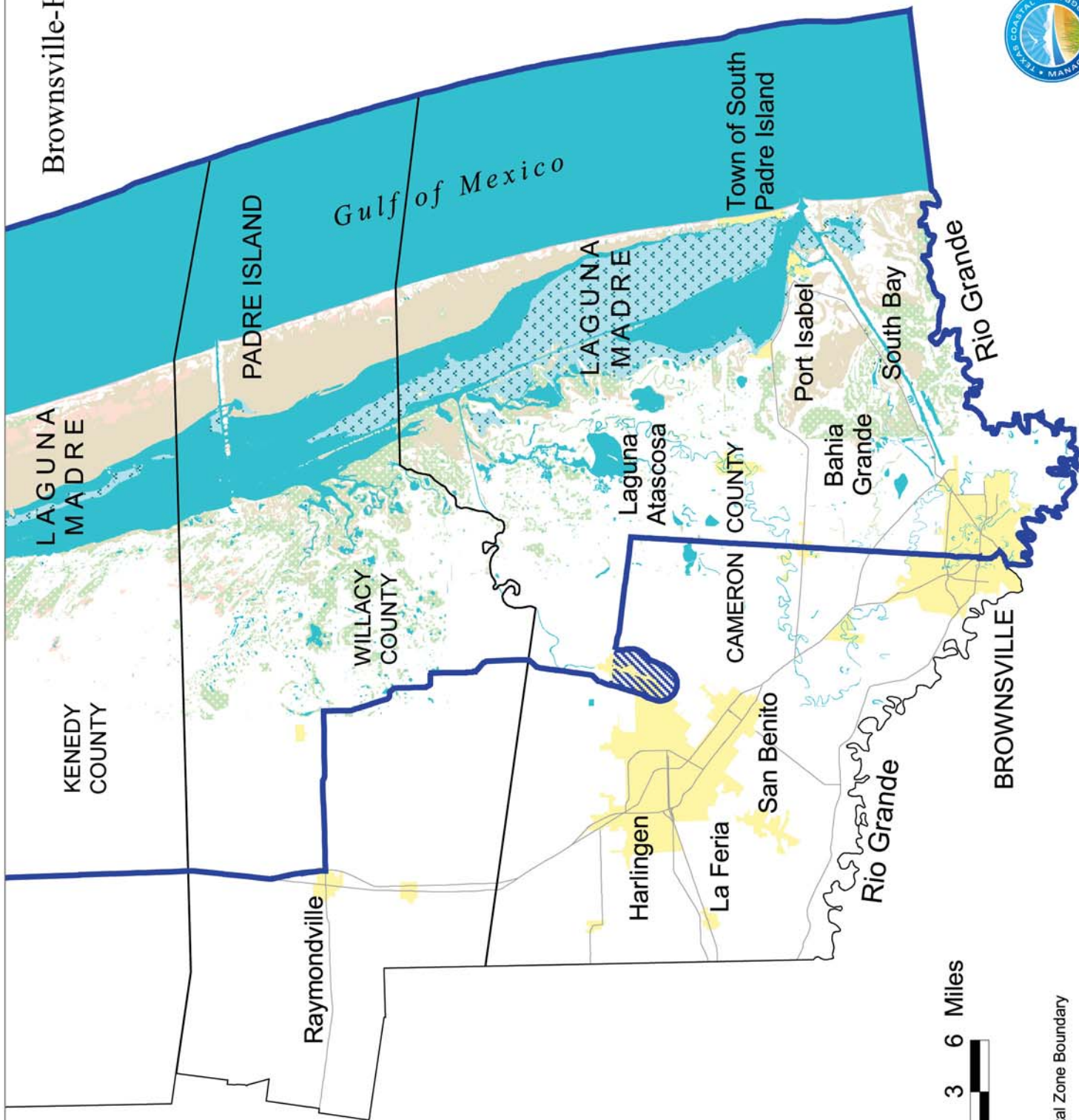
Kingsville Area

3 0 3 6 Miles



- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area

Brownsville-Harlingen Area



- Coastal Zone Boundary
- Coastal Zone - Wetlands Only Area



APPENDIX F

CMP GRANT HISTORY

CMP Grant Dollars Awarded by the Coastal Coordination Council by County*

	Cycles 1 - 17**	Cycle 18	Cycle 19	Cycle 20	Cycle 21	Total
Aransas	\$ 1,981,305.00	\$ 298,804.00	\$ 94,924.00	\$ 442,158.00	\$ -	\$ 2,817,191.00
Brazoria	\$ 774,652.30	\$ 62,396.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 837,048.30
Calhoun	\$ 1,394,245.00	\$ 117,630.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,511,875.00
Cameron	\$ 2,175,590.00	\$ 398,440.00	\$ 627,385.00	\$ -	\$ 199,956.00	\$ 3,401,371.00
Chambers	\$ 927,339.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 927,339.00
Galveston	\$ 4,519,884.61	\$ 268,330.00	\$ 182,946.00	\$ 211,227.00	\$ 210,000.00	\$ 5,392,387.61
Harris	\$ 2,310,952.00	\$ -	\$ 225,148.00	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 340,125.00	\$ 3,016,225.00
Jackson	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
Jefferson	\$ 731,603.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,000.00		\$ 861,603.00
Kenedy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
Kleberg	\$ 369,800.00	\$ -	\$ 76,801.00	\$ 177,241.00	\$ 45,284.00	\$ 669,126.00
Matagorda	\$ 1,060,491.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,000.00		\$ 1,144,491.00
Nueces	\$ 3,810,190.50	\$ 257,678.00	\$ 198,483.00	\$ 227,330.00	\$ 281,916.00	\$ 4,775,597.50
Orange	\$ 409,067.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 409,067.00
Refugio	\$ 278,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 278,000.00
San Patricio	\$ 730,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 730,400.00
Victoria	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
Willacy	\$ 368,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 368,000.00
Coastwide	\$ 2,512,766.00	\$ 161,834.00	\$ 197,596.00	\$ 130,613.00	\$ 157,921.00	\$ 3,160,730.00
Lower Coast	\$ 3,528,560.00	\$ 70,798.00	\$ 117,857.00	\$ -	\$ 498,206.00	\$ 4,215,421.00
Upper Coast	\$ 1,719,508.00	\$ 104,090.00	\$ -	\$ 197,431.00	\$ -	\$ 2,021,029.00
Total	\$ 29,602,353.41	\$ 1,740,000.00	\$ 1,721,140.00	\$ 1,740,000.00	\$ 1,733,408.00	\$ 36,536,901.41

*Amounts don't take into account reductions in federal appropriations after Council/Commissioner approves projects, withdrawn projects, or projects that were funded with deobligated funds.

**Amounts for CMP Grant Cycles 1 through 17 as these cycles have been successfully completed.

CMP Dollars Awarded by the Coastal Coordination Council by Entity*

Entity	Cycle 1 - 17**		Cycle 18		Cycle 19		Cycle 20		Cycle 21		Total	
Local Govts	\$ 11,347,205.41	38%	\$718,804.00	41%	\$697,175.00	41%	\$459,000.00	26%	\$0.00	0%	\$13,222,184.41	36%
Special Districts	\$ 2,525,648.00	9%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$2,525,648.00	7%
Nonprofits	\$ 6,936,018.00	23%	\$256,810.00	15%	\$365,654.00	21%	\$255,568.00	15%	\$505,125.00	29%	\$8,319,175.00	23%
Universities	\$ 7,314,266.00	25%	\$647,776.00	37%	\$658,311.00	38%	\$906,082.00	52%	\$663,283.00	38%	\$10,189,718.00	28%
State Agencies	\$ 1,479,216.00	5%	\$116,610.00	7%	\$0.00	0%	\$119,350.00	7%	\$430,000.00	25%	\$2,145,176.00	6%
Regional Govts	\$ -	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$0.00	0%	\$135,000.00	8%	\$135,000.00	0%
Total	\$ 29,602,353.41	100%	\$1,740,000.00	100%	\$1,721,140.00	100%	\$1,740,000.00	100%	\$1,733,408.00	100%	\$36,536,901.41	100%

CMP Grant Dollars Awarded by the Coastal Coordination Council by Funding Category*

Category	Cycles 1 - 17**	Cycle 18	Cycle 19	Cycle 20	Cycle 21	Total
Coastal Natural Hazards Response	\$ 3,433,235.00	\$ 570,470.00	\$ 76,748.00	\$ 536,613.00	\$ 569,114.00	\$ 5,186,180.00
Critical Areas Enhancement	\$ 7,330,746.00	\$ 854,440.00	\$ 550,073.00	\$ 367,330.00	\$ 929,294.00	\$ 10,031,883.00
Information and Data Availability***	\$ 4,158,305.00		\$ -		\$ -	\$ 4,158,305.00
Governmental Coordination / Permit Streamlining	\$ 160,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -	\$ 260,000.00
Public Education and Outreach***	\$ 4,287,664.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,287,664.00
Public Access	\$ 4,032,805.30	\$ 210,000.00	\$ 550,500.00	\$ 245,000.00	\$ 235,000.00	\$ 5,273,305.30
Water Sediment Quantity & Quality Improvements	\$ 2,145,158.00	\$ 4,090.00	\$ 444,219.00	\$ 277,057.00	\$ -	\$ 2,870,524.00
Waterfront Revitalization and Ecotourism Development	\$ 4,054,440.11	\$ 101,000.00	\$ 99,600.00	\$ 214,000.00	\$ -	\$ 4,469,040.11
Total	\$ 29,602,353.41	\$ 1,740,000.00	\$ 1,721,140.00	\$ 1,740,000.00	\$ 1,733,408.00	\$ 36,536,901.41

*Amounts do not take into account reductions in federal appropriations after Council/Commissioner approves projects, withdrawn projects, or projects that were funded with deobligated funds.

**Amounts for CMP Grant Cycles 1 through 17 as these cycles have been successfully completed.

***As of CMP Grant Cycle 17, Information & Data Availability and Public Education & Outreach projects are included within the specific funding category the projects address.

APPENDIX G

NOAA'S ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SHARING POLICY

A NOAA data sharing policy, effective January 1, 2013, requires all subrecipients to make environmental data and information collected and/or created with NOAA funding be visible, accessible, and independently understandable to general users. Applicants must submit a data sharing plan describing how the data will be shared with the final application to be considered to receive funding.

The policy was established for two reasons -- to make sure that geospatial data produced with federal funds are easily available and discoverable for public benefit and to provide notice of your intent to collect geospatial data to facilitate collaboration and avoid duplication of effort.

To comply with this policy, applicants must submit a data sharing plan. The written narrative should be no more than two pages and should provide the following information:

- 1) The types of environmental data and information to be created during the course of the project.
- 2) The type of collection method, aircraft, ship, satellite, etc.
- 3) The tentative date by which data/metadata will be shared/stored.
- 4) The standards to be used for data/metadata format and content - Metadata for your geospatial data must be compliant with the Federal Geographic Data Committee's (FGDC) [Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata \(CSDGM\)](#) .
- 5) Your program's policies addressing data stewardship and preservation.
- 6) Procedures for providing access, data, and security - The Data Sharing Plan, metadata production and posting of metadata can be easily accomplished by using the GIS Inventory, which is available at <http://gisinventory.net>.
- 7) Your program's prior experience with publishing such data

NOAA, the Coastal States Organization and the National States Geographic Information Council have teamed-up to simplify these tasks. The Data Sharing Plan, metadata production and posting of metadata can be easily accomplished by using the GIS Inventory, which is available at <http://gisinventory.net>. This site will automatically expose the metadata to <http://geo.data.gov> and the Geospatial Platform as required in the policy. Geo.data.gov is a one-stop geospatial data portal to increase awareness of and access to federal geospatial data and services. While non-federal data is not displayed in Geo.data.gov, the system passes the information to the Geospatial Platform.

NOTE: If you already have a process in place to provide notice of your intended data collection, create FGDC metadata and export your data to Geo.data.gov that works well for you, you are not required to use the GIS inventory.

Data Sharing Plan Format

Project Title:

Types of environmental and geospatial data and/or information to be created during the project:

Data collection method(s):

Tentative date by which data will be shared:

Standards to be used for data/metadata format and content:

Policies addressing data stewardship and preservation:

Procedures for providing access to data and prior experience in publishing such data:

Example of Simple Data Sharing Plan

1. Types of environmental and geospatial data and/or information to be created during the project: LiDAR data will be collected over Asateague Island to provide highly accurate and current elevation points that will enable the creation of a digital elevation model. This digital elevation model will be compared to previous models to determine changes and then used to develop safer and more resilient park facilities.
2. Data collection method(s) (e.g., flight lines): We plan to contract with a private sector photogrammetric firm for airborne data acquisition over study area.
3. Tentative date by which data will be shared: The 'raw' point cloud LAS file will be shared with NOAA CSC immediately and the final DEM file will be posted to the State's public-facing web mapping service within two months of the final acceptance of the data. FGDC/ CSDGM-compliant metadata will be posted with the data.
4. Standards to be used for data/metadata format and content: The contractor will be responsible for meeting or exceeding the latest version of the USGS/NDEP LiDAR Standard.
5. Policies addressing data stewardship and preservation: We will leave the data on the (insert name) web site for at least three years. During that time period, we will ask NOAA if they have interest/resources for archiving the data and work with them as needed. If they do not have interest in archiving the data to provide for national access, we will arrange for data preservation at our State Archives.
6. Procedures for providing access to data and prior experience in publishing such data: We have not had experience sharing data in the past. We will use our ___State Clearinghouse or ___the GIS Inventory to document the data. We will work with ___our State GIS Coordination Office or ___NOAA CSC to provide data access via the Digital Coast.